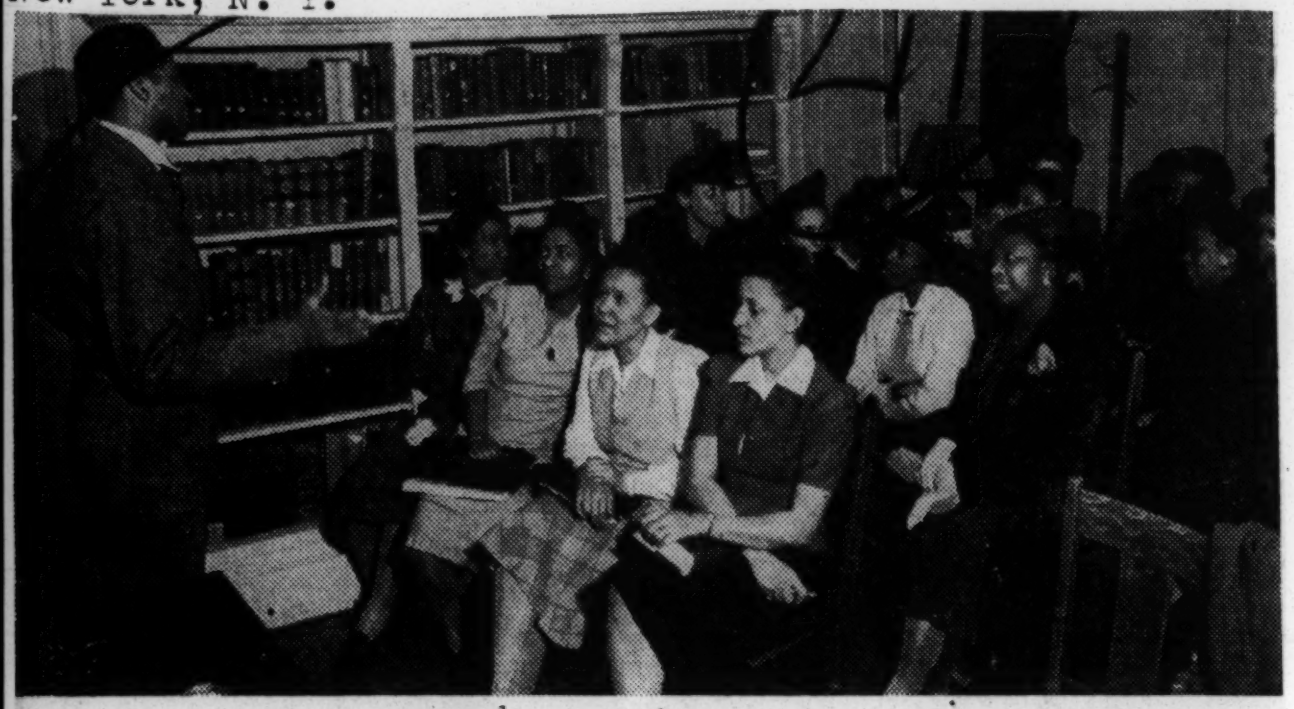
41-1942

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.



—Sunday Worker Phot

APR 5 1942

Negro Women Meet on War Work: A group of girls are shown above listening to Edward Strong, administrative secretary of the ~~American Youth Congress~~, at a forum Thursday night on how Negro women can win equality in the war for world freedom. The meeting was at the Colored YWCA, 221 Ashland Pl., Brooklyn.

41-1942

GENERAL

Experts Agree: Status Of Negro Not Unusual

People's Voice

MAY 1942

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—The "Status of the Negro in a Fighting Democracy" is the same as that of any other person, several hundred delegates to a weekend conference here reaffirmed Saturday—but the United States still has to establish *true* democracy throughout the nation. Achievement of this aim will resolve the problems of the Negro and make a major contribution to victory over the axis powers, conferees agreed. Outstanding proponents of true democracy, including Herbert Agar, Louisville editor and president of Freedom House; Krishnalal Shridharani of India, Liu Liang-Mo of China, Henrietta Buckmaster, prominent white tutor; Walter White of NAACP, Editor Roy Wilkins of *The Crisis*, and Editor Adam Clayton Powell jr. of PV attended.

Agar and Williams spoke at Saturday night's closing session. The others were featured at the public meeting Friday evening. All were agreed on the theme of the "way to victory."

New York

Panels and seminars featured the two-day gathering, on *The Negro in the Armed Forces, The Negro in War Employment, The Democratic Participation of the Negro and Questions of Civilian Morale*, and *Propagandizing the Negro's Cause*. Participants included a broad cross-section of opinion, professionals, social workers, governmental workers, labor representatives, the press.

MAY 16 1942

Out of the conference came resolutions

- for brigading of Negro and white army units together as a step toward ultimate mixed units,
- banning of segregation in paratroop, commando and other specialized combat units, also in officers training and officer assignments,
- removal of segregation in army post activities and in business places adjacent to camps and rigorous probe of all abuse of members of the armed forces by civil authorities or civilians.

On the question of participation and civilian morale, the panel urged

- extension of social security to domestic and agricultural workers, provisions of the Wages and Hours Act also,
- elimination of discrimination in nursing education, post-graduate medical training, placement of doctors and nurses and in public health administration;
- Elimination of segregation in USO,, discrimination in housing;
- passage of anti-lynching, anti-poll tax legislation;
- abolition of dual citizenship standards and governmental action to stimulate interracial unity,
- correction of the Red Cross blood policy.

In propagandizing the Negro's cause, the panel suggested

- inclusion of the Negro's story in radio propaganda, government and corporation programs and airing of a Negro program over the great chains, presenting the Negro in other than the usual stereotypes,
- consumer pressure against racially insulting programs,
- more honest portrayal of the Negro in movies,
- public opinion organizations campaign to influence the films and the radio in this direction,
- that the Negro press seek unity, encourage unity among race leaders, aim toward influencing the white world in favor of the Negro,
- formation of local pressure groups to cooperate in maintaining the highest standards among the press,
- seeking the wholehearted aid of the church in spreading the desired propaganda.

Negro Youth Day Observance Set

Pittsburgh Courier

NEW YORK, May 21—The observance of National Negro Youth Victory Day, to be celebrated June 28th has been announced by the officers of the National Conference of Negro Youth, from their New York headquarters.

The purpose of National Negro Youth Victory Day includes rallying Negro youth to win the war and to speed their fight for full integration in the armed forces and war industries. Rallies and demonstrations held on that day, according to Miss Winifred Norman, National Chairman of the group, will also voice the determination of Negro youth to secure equal opportunities in the fields of education, civil liberties, housing and the right to vote in the South.

MAY 23

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLAN VICTORY CONFERENCE

In connection with the observance of National Negro Youth Victory Day, the Conference committees have begun the circulation of a petition addressed to President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Stimson, and Army Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall asking for the establishment of a volunteer mixed regiment of Negro and white soldiers. Their goal is to secure a hundred thousand signatures on this petition by July 5th.

The city of Chicago will be host to the conference officers June 14 when a meeting of their National Committee, comprising representatives from 18 states, will be held.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Pentecostal Youth Group Holds Annual Convention

Representatives from every state attended the ninth annual convention of the National Pentecostal Young People's Union of the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, which convened from Thursday, June 25, through Sunday, June 28, at the Apostolic Faith church, 3813 Indiana avenue, Rev. John S. Holly, pastor.

Several hundreds packed the church proper in the evenings to hear the evangelistic services as the over-flow stood on the stairways, in the lobby, in the Sunday school and dining room of the basement and outside the church where a public address system was installed.

The opening address was made by the national president, Eld. Raymond Robinson of Akron, Ohio, who was one of the founders of the N.P.Y.P.U. in Dayton, Ohio, August, 1938. His subject was "The American Youth At The Crossroads."

In the services which followed many of the organization's most outstanding preachers were speakers including the following: Evangelist Ruby Layel, Hillview, Ill.; Eld. Morris E. Golder, St. Louis, Mo.; Bishop David Schultz of Louisville, Ky.; Elder George Bennett, East St. Louis, Ill., District Elder Frank R. Bowman, Flint, Mich.; Elder Artie Wilson, Indianapolis Ind.; District Elder Emmett M. Lowrey, Dupo, Ill.; Elder Oscar Hayes, Detroit, Mich.; District Elder William Crossley, Buffalo, N. Y.; District Elder Herbert Davis, Leavenworth, Kan.; and the re-elected national president, Elder Raymond Robinson. Altar invitations were extended by Elders Crossley and Golder.

According to the president, the paramount goal of the 1943 fiscal year is to gain 100 per cent membership of every local P.Y.P.U. that is a church auxiliary in each P.A. of W assembly belonging to the parent body.

Election of officers took place in the last business session with all officers re-elected with one exception: the treasurer, Miss Julia Weatherly, of Marion, Ind.

Re-elected officers were: Eld. Raymond Robinson, Akron, Ohio., president, who is serving his tenth term; District Elder E. M. Lowrey, Myrtle Anderson, Terre Haute, Ind., general secretary; Miss Ruth Jarvis, Columbus, Ohio, assistant secretary; Eld. Morris E. Golder, St. Louis, Mo., historian; District Elder Frank R. Bowdan, Flint, Mich., editor, and District Elder William Crossley Buffalo, N. Y., chairman ways and means committee.

The N.P.Y.P.U. grew from its inception in 1933 to such proportions by 1939 that it was established that the auxiaiary must convene separately to the parent body in order to adequately transact business and allow for its full and essential evangelistic program.

Dignitaries of the parent body present included Bishop Karl Smith, Columbus, Ohio. (Central diocese, comprising Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado); Bishop Fred Dupo, Ill.; vice president; Miss Clark of Warren, Ohio, (Ohio diocese, comprising Ohio and West Virginia); Bishop David Schultz, Louisville, Ky. (Southwest diocese, comprising Kentucky and Southwestern states); and Bishop Harry Barnett, Niles, Mich., (Michigan diocese, comprising Michigan, Western New York State and Northwest Canada); and executive general secretary, Elder Robert F. Tobin, pastor of Christ Temple, Indianapolis, Ind.

District elders present included: Elders Ralph Bass, Dayton, Ohio; Samuel Johnson, Kokomo, Ind.; J. S. Holly, Chicago; Herbert Davis, Leavenworth; E. Lowery, Dupo, Ill.; William Crossley, Buffalo, and F. R. Bowdan, Flint, Mich.; Elder Bradie Robinson, Chicago, president of the Illinois State P.Y.P.U. dining room committee headed by Soul" of P. A. of J. C. was honor guest Mrs. J. S. Holly served two meals and co-worker. to delegates and visitors.

The host pastor and local chairman was Elder Holly. Sister Della Raymond Robinson, formerly of Collins was chairman of the enter- Dayton, Ohio, concluded the con- taining committee. The locating vention Sunday evening with an adcommittee housed every delegate dress entitled: "American Youth and visitor without cost, and the Facing Life With a Song In His

The National P People's Union is The youthful president, Elder the last Thursday

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

U. S. Youth Greets Soviet Conference

JUN 8 1942

The American Youth Congress yesterday cabled its greeting to the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Youth, meeting today in Moscow, declaring:

"We stand with you in determination that 1942 can and must be the year of final victory over German fascism. . . ." The cable was signed by Frances M. Williams, executive secretary of the Youth Congress.

The AYC was replying to a cable received from Eugene Federov, chairman of the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee, the popular young arctic explorer who was a member of the famed Papinin expedition to the North Pole.

OTHERS SEND GREETINGS

Other youth organizations and leaders who have sent greetings to the Soviet youth conference include:

Naomi Ellison of the Industrial Department of the YWCA; Joy Hume, the Youth Division of Russian War Relief; Esther Cooper, the Southern Negro Youth Congress; Leon Magil and Sol Hyman of the Jewish Youth Community Center of Philadelphia; Leon Strauss, the Fur Floor Boys; David Livingston of Local 65, United Wholesale and Retail Employees; Ewart Guinier of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America; Jack R. McMichael, Jr. of the American Youth Congress;

JUN 8 1942

Also Mac Weiss of the Young Communist League; Eddie Tolan, Negro Youth Leader of the Detroit Youth Assembly; Winifred Norman and Edward Strong of the National Conference of Negro Youth; Sol Vail of the Young Fraternalists of the I.W.O.; Richard Fagley of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches.

Also Thelma Dale of the Washington Negro Congress; John Davis of the National Negro Congress; Arlington Sands of Miami (Fla.) Negro Youth Council; Maxine McKinley and John Darr of the National Intercollegiate Christian Council; John Page of the International Die Casting Workers; Dr. Raymond Suskin of the Association of Internes and Medical Students; Henry Rapuano of the Brass Workers Union; Sidney Rittenberg of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee (North Carolina).

JUN 8 1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

NYState Negro Youth Confab To Stress Work, Rights, Victory

OCT 31 1942

A call to a New York State Conference of Negro Youth sponsored by over two hundred individual and twenty-five sponsoring groups was issued this week. The program for the week-end of November 20-22 at Abyssinia Baptist Church has been outlined. On Friday evening at 8pm there will be an opening mass meeting, at which time the theme of *"organizing Negro Youth to Work for Victory and Full Citizenship Rights"* will be projected by a leading youth speaker. Some prominent adult figures will also speak, with musical selections rounding out the meeting.

Panel discussions on the topics: *Civil Liberties and the Franchise, Crime and Delinquency, Negro Youth and the Armed Forces* and *Jobs and Job Training* will run from 11 am to 5 pm Saturday.

A plenary session at 8 pm Saturday on *The Morale of Negro Youth and the War* will close the business part of the conference for that day. "An Evening of Relaxation" has been planned for Saturday night at 10.

OCT 31 1942

Sunday, November 22, the closing day of the conference will begin with a Religious Youth Convocation at 10:45 and end with a 2 pm closing session of panel and arrangement committee reports.

Some of the speakers secured so far are Rev. A. Clayton Powell jr, who will preach the Youth Convocation on Sunday, and Robert L. Cooper, executive director of Wiltwyck School, who will be one of the main speakers on the panel *Crime and Juvenile Delinquency.*

A concentrated drive for 500 delegates is now under way, with a tour of upstate New York as part of the work of the planning committee to insure a good turn-out from upper New York.

41-1942

GENERAL

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Participation Of Negro In War Is Topic

JAN 4 - 1942

Representatives Of 20 Organizations To Attend Meeting

NEW YORK—(A N P)- Representatives of s score of t' more important national Negro organizations are expected to gather here January 10 in a conference which will have for its purpose better coordination in their efforts for the welfare of the Negro group.

The declaration of war the the effect of recent developments generally upon the in terests of Negroes and other groups in the American population have impressed the National Urban League, under whose sponsorship the meeting is to be held, with the need of better understanding, clearly defined objective and less overlapping on the part of various groups

The conference will not be a large one, Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, announced. Twenty organizations have been invited to participate in the gathering which it is suggested would be a "National Coordinating Conference on Negro Security." Some one hundred delegates are expected.

JAN 4 - 1942

The organizations which are expected to have representatives present include: American Teachers, association, Associated Negro Press, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Federal Council o f Churches of Christ in America, National Alliance of Postal Employes, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Association of Colored Nurses, National Bar association, National Council of YMCA, National Council of Negro Women, National Dental association, National Medical association, National Negro Business League, National Urban League, Negro Labor committee, United Transport Employes of America, Young Women's Christian association.

Attending the original planning meeting held in New York early this month were: Hubert T. Delany, tax commissioner of New York City, presiding, and representing the NAACP and National Urban, League; Walter White, NAACP; B. F. McLurin, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Negro Labor Commitee; Henry K. Craft (for Dr. Channing Tobias), division of Colored Work, National YMCA; Dr. May McCarroll, Dr. A. George Daly, National Medical association; Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Miss Leola Franklin, National Hospital association; Dr. George E. Haynes, department of race relations, Federal Council of Churches; and Lester B. Granger, National Urban League.

JAN 4 - 1942

The meeting will convene during the day, January 10, and close with a dinner meeting that evening.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Labor Must Take Its Place In Any Future Program

MAY 16 1942

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — In a series of resolutions drawn up following the panel discussions at "The Conference on the Participation of the Negro in a Fighting Democracy", held at Lincoln University, the delegates expressed their views of the domestic and universal problems that befront them and their country.

An interesting point in several of the resolutions was the acknowledgement of the place of labor in the life of the Negro citizen. The need for new and virile leadership was also stressed.

ARMY JIM CROW RAPPED

Segregation in the army was branded, "inconsistent with the principles of democracy and the war aims of the United Nations"

This was the keynote of the resolution presented by the seminar on the armed forces. The resolution expressed the thought that most of the grievances had their roots in the army's segregated system. A lessening of efficiency was brought about by such a system. The resolution also declared that there was nothing in the Navy's 'new' policy that indicated an intention to modify the basic patterns of discrimination.

MAY 15 1942

MIX WHITE, NEGRO UNITS

It suggested that white and colored units be assigned as parts of brigades

JOHN A. DAVIS

..planned the conference.

and divisions; volunteer units such as paratroops and commandos be open to all who are capable; that officers' training in the Air Corps, Navy and Marine Corps be patterned after the present system in the Army ground forces; there should be no attempt to have white and colored officers separated when they serve in the same outfit; inter-racial athletic contests and other activities be encouraged by the Army and Navy; post exchanges, theatres, restaurants be opened to all sailors, soldiers and marines.

The resolution also called for rigorous investigation by the military and naval authorities and the Department of Justice of abuses to men in uniform; and that high military and naval authorities make public statements impressing the general public with the fact friendly and hospitable treatment of men in uniform was essential to national unity.

Negro leadership was called on to offer constructive critizism of Army and Navy racial policies and help build the morale of ..egroes in the armed forces; this would be accomplished by careful determination and analysis of facts, "being ever mindful that the ultimate objective is to win the war of democracy."

EXTEND SOCIAL SECURITY

The panel on participation and civilian morale covered several topics.

Social Security: Benefits should cover domestic and agricultural workers with net income tax preferable wages and hours act sould include domestics and agriculture; there should be State Wages and Hours acts should be passed.

Public Health: segregation in nursing education schools that are tax supported should be opposed post-graduate training in public health be open to all and further that amounts be increased; physicians and nurses be placed in Federal, State and municipal hospitals without regard to race; the press publicize public health work more freely and aid

aid in abolishing discriminatory practices; an expanded health education program among Negroes be instituted.

NUTRITION IMPORTANT

Nutrition: the government guarantee adequate nutrition to all citizens; steps be taken to educate citizens in proper eating habits.

United Service Organizations; all USO activities in the north should cease to be segregated; USO activities in military establishments should not admit the principle of segregation; that the Travelers Aid Society employ more Negroes.

Housing: all Housing promised Negroes should be given them; that Negroes continue to get low-cost housing or full steps to integrate him in war employment be taken.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Confer on War-Time Problems

Lincoln U. of Pennsylvania Host at Meeting

MAY 15 1942

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — (ANP)—Leaders of thought representing government ,professions, press, education and social service gathered here at Lincoln university Friday and Saturday for a stimulating conference on "The Status of the Negro in a Fighting Democracy."

Welcomed by President Walter L. Wright, chaired by Dr. David G. Morris of Bayonne, N. J., the conference which had John A. Davis, a Lincoln professor, as its executive secretary and guiding spirit, moved into gear quickly.

The Negro in the armed forces panel had as its speakers, Atty. Charles H. Houston, Howard Law school; William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war; P. L. Prattis, editor Pittsburgh Courier; Marian B. Seymour, assistant superintendent of nurses, Freedmen's hospital, and Dr. George Cannon, president, Manhattan Medical association. Dr. Walter G. Alexander presided.

The group considering "The Negro in War Employment," heard Robert C. Weaver, Washington; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; Jo-

seph B. Baker, Philadelphia; John H. Brodhead, Philadelphia; Ira De A. Reid, Atlanta; and Councilman A. Clayton Powell. Harold Lett, presided.

"The Democratic Participation of the Negro and Questions of Civilian Morale," was another panel. Presided over by Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander, speakers were Merrill G. Murray, Social Security board; Helen Mitchell, Office Defense, Health and Welfare; Herman Gray, American Association Social security; Mrs. A. M. Curtis, National Y. W. C.A.; Julius McClain, Children's Aid society, N. Y.; Margaret Mead, National Research council; and Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P.

"Propagandizing the Negro's Cause" brought James Murphy, the Afro-American; Marjorie McKenzie, the Courier; E. Washington Rhoads, Philadelphia Tribune; St. Clair Bourne, People's Voice; Earl Brown, Time and Life; Jean Muir, Hollywood and Ramond S. Rubinow, as speakers under the chairmanship of George Goodman of the Washington Urban League.

Walter White, secretary N.A.A.C.P.; Liu Liang-Mo, United China Relief; Krishnalal of East India; Henriette Buckmaster, author, and Adam Powell of New York were the speakers at the Friday evening public session at which Dr. Channing Tobias presided.

Additional speakers on the same subject during Saturday's session were George Leighton, associate editor, Harper's; Theodore Berry, OFF; Edward Lawson, WPB; R. H. Markham, Christian Science Monitor; Theodore Graham, Philadelphia Independent; Frank T. Wilson, Lincoln U., Ruth Roberts of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Rev. Marshall Shepard, Dr. John L. Rice, Philadelphia; Crystal B. Fauset, OCD; Frank Horne, federal housing; Dr. Henry Minton, Mercy hospital, Belford Lawson, Washington; J. Newton Hill, Lincoln U.

The final meeting brought Herbert Agaar, editor Louisville Courier Journal; Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis, and Shelby Rooks of Lincoln university. Miss Dorothy Maynor, one of the sponsors, led the singing of "America."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Leaders Discuss Status Of Race In Nation At War

MAY 13 1942

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Chinese, Indian Cite Unity At L. U. Conference

MAY 16 1942

By ED R. HARRIS

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — America must guarantee the rights of its Negro citizens to a full participation in its national life before it can fight a successful war to give democracy to other peoples of the earth.

This was the challenge issued by 200 delegates who attended the two-day conference on "The Negro in a Fighting Democracy" here Friday and Saturday.

MAY 16 1942

In the most important gathering of Negroes since the outbreak of the war, representatives of various phases of colored life gathered to study the impact of a world war on our native land and what our place and position must be.

These representatives came from 38 organizations, many came as individuals; all came to pledge their willingness to assume the responsibilities of full citizenship, its rigors, its sacrifices in return for the privilege of living as average Americans.

And as representatives of minority groups, conscious of the dangers of repression and discrimination not only to themselves but to those superior in numbers, they called on America to give new life to its heritage of democracy and in this war to save the civilization of the world, make known its intentions by recognizing those who live as its next door neighbors.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

300 Conventions Despite Conflict

APR 30 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(A N P)—Despite wartime conditions, some 300 Negro organizations are holding conventions somewhere in the United States during 1942. In a recent released report the department of commerce through the bureau of the census states that 37 states will be hosts to these conventions, of which 25 will convene in Virginia. Missouri has 20; Ohio, 18; Illinois, 16; Georgia, 15; Florida and South Carolina, 13 each; Louisiana, North Carolina and Tennessee, 12 each; Alabama and the District of Columbia, 10 each.

However, Chicago is the principal city for these meetings, having 12 listed to be held there; Atlanta, Richmond, Va., and Washington, D.C., follow with 10 each.

Some of the organizations contacted did not have complete information as to the dates of these meetings, but indicated they would hold conventions somewhere sometime during the year.

APR 30 1942

Broken down they show the following categories: religious, 113; fraternal, including college fraternities and sororites, 63; educational, 60; professional, 35; business, 17, welfare, 12; recreational, including sport, 10; labor, 5; miscellaneous, 5.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryla

Youth Group Urges Mixed Army Brigade

Bearing a petition for creation of a mixed army brigade, signed by more than 15,000 persons of both races, the above group was pictured Friday in Washington shortly before visiting the White House for a conference with Marvin McIntyre, secretary to President.

Shown, left to right, are: Edward Strong, president of the Southern Negro Youth Congress; Miss Lillian Cross and Miss Bobbye Madden, New York; Eddie Tolan, Detroit; Miss Winifred Norman, New York, and Miss Rachel Carter, Chicago.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

NAM President Spurns Labor Board Compulsion

Crawford Says WLB Has Adopted Policy Of Appeasement

DEC 10 1942

Contending that "unqualified co-operation is simply another term for appeasement," Frederick G. Crawford, president-elect of the National Assn. of Manufacturers, declared today the NAM has no intention of co-operating with labor in the "present trend toward compulsory unionism expressed in current policies of the War Labor Board."

"In this field," Mr. Crawford told members of the Union League Club at a luncheon, "we believe that constructive criticism, not co-operation, is an obligation for management."

Where the common objectives of increasing war production are concerned, he said, the NAM has eagerly sought to co-operate with labor leaders.

The ability to combine criticism and co-operation was termed a "new world" blessing.

DEC 10 1942

Deplores Prejudices.

Mr. Crawford deplored the development of class prejudices in this country, asserting that "deep and serious wedges have been driven between the 'haves' and 'have-nots,' between management and worker, between liberals and conservatives and between all groups who see our national problems from different points of view."

"Artificial class warfare," he continued, "has produced the first static era in the history of American progress, it is making it difficult to acquire full national co-operation for war: it is turning us into a family of envious neighbors. I say, let's begin our good neighbor policy at home"!

Asks Economic Unity.

United States' participation in worldwide economic rehabilitation after the war was deemed a "must" by Mr. Crawford, but he insisted it was a matter for private capital and initiative.

"Government, having no money of its own, can supply the capital needed for this tremendous reconstruction job only by a crushing tax burden which will impoverish our people," he said.

He held that private capital could do the job and with profit, through prosperity, to every American citizen.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

ARMY LEGAL TEST ASKED BY STUDENTS

Suggest Urban League Should Expand Program

WASHINGTON (ANP). — The Howard-Lincoln student conference last week went on record as outlining five pertinent obligations of the Federal Government to Negro citizens.

Dec. 12 1942

The conference, which discussed "The Negro Student's Faith in the Present and His Hope in the Future," declared that the Government should legislate and enforce a Federal anti-poll tax law and a Federal anti-lynching law; should institute democracy in the armed forces, in employment, in rental systems and in social services, and further stated that the Negro race should be represented on Federal policy-making commissions.

The conference advocated consolidation, wherever possible, to avoid "dissipation of energies and ineffectual duplication of activity," and observed of the following: That the March-on-Washington movement should either march, because a "prolonged threat becomes ineffectual," or unite with some other pressure organization, preferably the NAACP. The students declared their disapproval of the "Sinn Fein" attitude of the march on Washington leaders.

For the NAACP the conference urged an immediate legal case against discrimination in the armed forces as well as a campaign in Pennsylvania for the enforcement of the State Civil Rights law. The Urban League was asked to expand its program, the "buy-where-you-can-work" movements advised to merge and Negroes, as a group, were reminded to join labor organizations. The American Federation of Labor, however, was flayed for refusing to delete discriminatory phrases from its international constitution.

Concluding messages of speakers to the conference advocated linking of the American Negro with other colored peoples of the world, and observed that in the post-war reconstruction period rights of minorities everywhere should be guaranteed. Negro youth was cautioned to consider fighting for social justice as important as fighting in the war efforts.

Jim Crow Union Likely on Coast

The P. M. Daily

Special Correspondence

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 14.—A reliable source at the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards today said the Boilermakers Union, AFL, plans to organize Jim Crow locals for Negro workmen.

DEC 14 1942

Heretofore Tom Ray, head of the union's powerful Local 72 has opposed giving union status to Negroes under any circumstances.

This is the second of two plans reported here over the weekend to end the situation created by Ray's refusal to admit Negroes to his local. The other was a reported invitation to a select group of 26 Negroes to join the union on payment of $30 initiation fee.

The Rev. James F. Clow, paster of the Portland Colored Baptist Church, who has been active in the Negroes' behalf, said he believed few would join the Jim Crow locals.

DEC 14 1942

"They want to belong to Local 72 or none," he said.

Charles Merritt, New York shipyard chipper working at Vancouver, said he and 25 other skilled Negro workmen had been told they could join the Boilermakers Union on payment of a $30 initiation fee.

The Kaiser official, who requested his name be not mentioned, said all discrimination against Negroes in the Kaiser yards has been ended as the result of recent Government pressure.

DEC 14 1942

Formation of separate Jim Crow locals has been discussed for some time, he said, and discussion even has extended to an entire "district council" of Negro locals

41-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Minorities Prove Key Questions

SEP 12 1942

Housing Shared By All; To Further Cordial Relations

WASHINGTON, D C.—Colored students were among the 350 delegates from 50 countries at the International Student Assembly, which held its sessions here September 2-5.

Representatives of Negro colleges and student organizations attended all meetings and made themselves heard through questions from the floor.

SEP 12 1942

MINORITY RIGHTS QUESTION

The Indian question and equal rights for America's Negro minority were key questions for the conference.

The Negro members of the American delegation organized themselves into a bloc at a meeting held in the Washington Bureau of the NAACP and formulated a statement calling for the destruction of the doctrine of racial supremacy and the granting of equal rights to national minorities which was later accepted by the entire American delegation, and found its way into the Credo.

James T. Wright, of Howard Law School, delegate from Annual Student Conference, NAACP introduced this statement in the form of a resolution.

High spot of the conference was reached when spokesmen for the British and Indian delegations on the question of Indian freedom signed an agreement on the question of Indian freedom during the morning session of the International Student Assembly.

SEP 12 1942

This question threatened to come upon the floor at the final session. The American delegation voted for immediate independence at its Wednesday evening session, but became divided on the question by Friday morning.

Pauli Murray, of Howard Law School and Dr. H. T. Chu, of the University of Chicago, were invited in to work out an agreement between the Indian and British delegations.

ELECTED SECRETARY

Charles Campbell of Bethune-Cookman College and president of the American Federation of Negro students, was elected secretary of the American delegation. Miss Murray, who is chairman of the NAACP Annual Student Conference, was appointed a member of the drafting committee of the American delegation. This group wrote the basic document upon which a World Youth Credo was formulated for the assembly.

Other colored student delegates included Miss Dorothy Campbell, Lewis Glides, Jr., Miss Julia R. Thompson, and Francois Pedrito, Puerto Rican student, all of Howard University; and Harry A. Cole, Morgan College.

Also, Theodore Johnson, Tuskegee Institute; Donald C. Watson, North Carolina College; Louis L. Thompson and Miss Olivia Speed, Hampton Institute, and Edward Cole, International Student House, Washington, D. C. - Misses Sadie J. Brown and Elizabeth Mitchan were student observers from Howard.

AFRICAN STUDENTS ALSO

African students represented included, Julius Okala, Northwestern University; Mbonu Ojike, University of Chicago; A. A. Orizu, Ohio State University; Cecil Hunt, B. W. I., C. C. N. Y.; and Marcus James, Harvard University.

Negro students were housed at American University with all other delegates and some white and Chinese students from an overflow were housed at Howard University.

Participation by Negroes in the International Student Assembly, which was sponsored by the American Committee of the International Student Service, marks a new level of participation by Negro young people in international affairs.

Plans are being made for continued relations between Negro students and students of American white colleges and other nations.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY
Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

BACK NEGRO RIGHTS AT INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY

SEP 11 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Negro student delegates meeting with 350 delegates from 50 countries at the International Student Assembly in Washington, September 2nd to 5th, made important contributions to the conference. Representatives of Negro colleges and student organizations attended all sessions and made themselves heard in all meetings through questions from the floor. Charles Campbell, of Bethune-Cookman College and Preisner of American Federation of Negro students, was elected secretary of the American delegation. Pauli Murray, second year student of Howard Law School and chairman of the NAACP Annual Student Conference was appointed a member of the drafting committee of the American delegation which wrote the basic document upon which a World Youth Credo was formulated for the Assembly. A Negro student was invited in along with leader of the Chinese delegation and leader of the American delegation to help break the deadlock between the British and Indian delegations which threatened to split the conference. Through this process of mediation an agreement was reached between the Indians and British which will be written into the Youth Credo. Gertrude Daly, member of the ISS staff, is Secretary in the Refugee Department of International Student Service.

SEP 11 1942

The Indian question and equal rights for America's Negro minority were key questions for the conference. The Negro members of the American delegation organized themselves into a bloc at a meeting held in the Washington Bureau of the NAACP and formulated a statement calling for the destruction of the doctrine of racial supremacy and the granting of equal rights to national minorities which was later accepted by the entire American delegation, and found its way into the Credo. James T. Wright, of Howard Law School, delegate from Annual Student Conference, NAACP introduced this statement in the form of a resolution.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

U of NC President Raps Dixie For Aiding and Comforting axis

SEP 1 2 1942

WASHINGTON.—Presiding over the plenary session of the International Student Assembly here last week, Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, rapped southern copperheads of the Talmadge, Dixon, Wilkinson and Rankin breed as "forces working in behalf of the axis powers" and labeled their race-baiting tactics as anti-American and unrepresentative of progressive southern leadership. President Graham's declaration came in response to a question put to him from Frank B. Adair, business manager, Dillard University, New Orleans, which ran as follows:

"Why is southern leadership so reluctant to realize the fact that the spectacle of disfranchisement, jimcro, exploitation and bigotry toward Negro people seriously impedes the all-out war effort of the US and of Negroes fighting for the cause for freedom the world over?"

Dr. Graham's frank attack on the fascist element in the South brought hearty applause from delegates and visitors, less than a dozen of whom were Negroes.

SEP 1 2 1942

The assembly was attended by students and diplomats representing practically all the nations of the world fighting with the Allied Nations, many of whom, as pointed out by President Roosevelt in his world-wide radio address to the assembly earlier in the day, traveled to the US direct from armed forces abroad, risking their lives to participate in the meetings.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Destroy Racial Supremacy Theory--Student Assembly

SEP 1 2 1942

A statement calling for the destruction of the doctrine of racial supremacy and granting of equal rights to national minorities was incorporated in a World Youth Credo adopted by the International Student Assembly, which met here last week under the auspices of the American Committee of the International Student Service.

The issue of equal rights for the American Negro minority and the question of Indian freedom provoked some of the most significant discussions during the sessions.

On the Indian question, the Assembly issued the following statement, signed by S. Chandrasekhar, leader of the Indian delegation, and Allen Booth, of Great Britain, leader of the British student delegation:

"On the basis of national coalition government in India, we urge that negotiations be reopened at once between Great Britain and the Indian people towards the granting of political freedom, so as to mobilize the Indian people for an all-out war effort on the side of the United Nations"

SEP 1 2 1942

Housed at American University

The meeting lasted for four days. Seventeen Negro and five African students, representing ten colleges and universities, were among the 350 delegates from 50 countries present. Negro delegates were housed at American University with all other delegates. Some white and Chinese students from an overflow were quartered at Howard University.

Throughout the sessions race representatives made conspicuous contributions to the conference. Charles Campbell, of Bethune Cookman College and president of the American Federation of Negro Students, was elected secretary of the American delegation.

To Pauli Murray, a second-year student at Howard Universitl School of Law, and chairman of the NAAP Annual Student Conference, went noted honors. He was appointed to the drafting committee of the American delegation which wrote the basic document upon which the World Youth Credo was formulated for the Assembly.

A Negro student was invited with two other delegates to help break the deadlock between the British and Indian delegations which threatened to split the conference. Through this mediation an agreement was reached between the Indians and British which will be written into the credo

SEP 1 2 1942

Eight From Howard

Negro students included:

Charles Campbell, Bethune-Cookman College; Dorothy Campbell, Howard University; James T. Wright, Annual Student Conference, NAACP; Francois Pedrito, Puerto Rican student at Howard University; Lewis Giles, Jr., Howard University; Pauli Murray, Howard University School of Law; Julia R. Thompson, Howard University; Harry A. Cole, Morgan College; Theodore Johnson, Tuskegee Institute; Donald C. Watson, North Carolina College for Negroes; Louis Lamar Thompson, Hampton Institute; Olivia Speed, Hampton Institute; Eward Cole, International Student House; Sadie J. Brown, Howard University; and Elizabeth Mitcham, Howard University.

African students included:

Julius Okala, Northwestern University; Mbonu Ojike, University of Chicago; A. A. Orizu, Ohio State University; Cecil Hunt, City College of New York, and Marcus James, Howard University.

SEP 1 2 1942

41-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NATION-WIDE MEETS SLATED BY COMMITTEE

Ambitious Program Waits Action Of National Campaign Group

MAR 21 1942

According to an announcement made by the Chicago division, a series of giant public mass meetings are to be held throughout the nation under the auspices of the March-on-Washington committee during the month of May.

These meetings, said Charles Wesley Burton, Chicago division director, are to be held in the largest available places, such as Madison Square Garden in New York and the Chicago stadium here, and will stress the seven-point program of the committee.

This program includes:

1. Abolition of discrimination in army, navy, and air corps.

2. Rescinding of Red Cross policy on Negro blood.

3. Protection of Negro soldiers from mobs in the South.

4. Integration of Negroes into all categories of the services of the navy.

5. Demand place of Negroes upon policy-making bodies of the government.

6. Demand Negroes be given jobs in every department of the government.

7. Demand unpaid committee of Negroes whose request for conferences with, and recommendations to, the President will be respected.

The Chicago division plans a conference of Negro organizations, to which two or more delegates will be in attendance, for Saturday, March 21, at the Y.W.C.A. At the meeting, a planning committee and sub-committees will be set up to launch the campaign for the Chicago meet.

MAR 21 1942

It is expected that A. Philip Randolph, recent nominee for the 1941 Spingarn medal, will be present to give full details of the purposes and plans of the projected series of nation-wide demonstrations.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Randolph Calls For Blackouts In Colored Sections

JUN - 6 1942

JUN - 9 1942

NEW YORK—A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and National Director of the March-on-Washington Movement, called for a complete blackout in Harlem during the Mass Meeting in Madison Square, a blackout in the south side of Chicago during the meeting in the Coliseum, and a blackout in the Negro communities in Washington during the Mass Meeting in the Ball Park in protest against discriminations practiced upon Negroes in the Army, Navy, Air Corps and U. S. Marines, defense industries and all departments of the Government.

Completely Close Down

While these meetings are going on, said the leader of the March-on-Washington movement, every business in the Negro communities should be closed, all churches should be closed, all homes with the shades of their windows pulled down, and the various social and recreational activites in the communities completely stopped for an all-out pouring of Negroes upon white New York, white Chicago and white Washington as an expression of the resentment of Negroes against the status of a half-man in America, and his insistence upon the right to make his supreme sacrifice in this war for the victory of the arms of the United Nations against the Axis forces but as equals; equals as privates and equals as officers in the Army, Navy, U. S. Marine Corps, and also as equals in the Government in the capacity of unskilled, skilled, technical and professional workers, as well as equals as members of the policy making bodies that direct the affairs of America today.

Dark, Dry, and Silent

Randolph advised that while these protests meetings are going on that all of the Negro communities should be absolutely dark, dry and silent.

In expressing this belief in the capacity of the Negro people to win justice and freedom today, he roundly condemned the judicial poll tax lynching of Odell Walker, and stated that in these giant protest meetings demand will be made for the release and pardon of Waller.

—A Colored Judge—

JUN - 6 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Randolph Calls For Petition To Pres. Roosevelt

Proclamation Against Jim Crow To Be Sought

NEW YORK CITY, (ANS)—Following the giant mass meeting in the Madison Square Garden in New York, June 16, when 25,000 Negro citizens assembled in protest aganist Jim-Crow, segregation and discrimination in the Army, Navy, Air Corps, U. S. Marine, Defense Industries and the Government, and the great meeting in the Coliseum in Chicago where 25,000 or more Negro citizens stormed this meeting place for the same aforementioned reason, A. Philip Randolph, National Director of the March-On-Washington Movement and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, declared that a nation-wide campaign was being mapped by the Marched-On-Washington Movement to secure five million signatures to a petition calling upon President Roosevelt to issue a Proclamation or Executive Order in the pattern and spirit of the Proclamation of Emancipation, which broke the chains of chattel slavery, to wipe out and abolish Jim-Crow, segregation and discrimination in the Nation's capitol, Washington, D. C., and in every hamlet, village, town and city within the confines of the United States and its terri-

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Negro Rally Hits At Discrimination

Mayor at Garden Appoints Colored Man

Discrimination in some parts of the country against Negroes casts doubt on the sincerity of the nation's crusade against Fascism, it was said last night at a mass meeting of 18,000 Negroes in Madison Square Garden.

The gathering, sponsored by the March on Washington movement for social rights for Negroes, demanded an end to discrimination in the armed forces and in war industries.

Mayor La Guardia sent a telegram announcing appointment of Frank R. Crosswaith, a Negro labor leader, as a member of the New York City Housing Authority.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said that six months after Pearl Harbor there still was racial discrimination in the United States. This, he added, must make leaders of the black, brown and yellow peoples wonder about the sincerity of the United Nations.

"What is desperately needed," he said, "is forthright action by President Roosevelt in co-operation with the leaders of the colored world—Chiang Kai-shek of China, Gandhi, Nehru and Azab of India; Manuel Quezon of the Philippines and Haile Selassie of Ethiopia—to draft and put into execution a Pacific Charter which, with the Atlantic Charter of Roosevelt and Churchill, will form a world charter of freedom."

Other speakers included A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping and Dining Car Porters of America; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr.; the Rev. John LaFarge, Dr. Channing H. Tobias and Lester B. Granger.

JUN 10 1942

tories, and in the Army, Navy, Air Corps, U. S. Marines, and Defense Industries and every department of the Government—city, state and federal.

"A drive will be made to put every president and educator of the colleges and universities, leading preachers, trade union heads, captains of businesses, senators, congressmen, governors, mayors, state legislators and city councilmen and aldermen—together with the rank and file masses, Negro and white,—on record as to whether they are willing to join in the mass petition to the President to grant as a war measure the full constitutional democratic rights to the Negro now, during this war, in the interest of national unity, the victory of the United Nations and the cause of democracy and also as evidence and proof to the sceptical colored peoples of Asia, Africa, the West Indies and the Isles of the Sea, that one of the major war aims of the United Nations is to end white supremacy and the damnable, imperialistic doctrine of of the "white man's burden," and to extend universal justice, freedom, equality and democracy to all peoples, nations, religions and races in the world," continued Mr. Randolph.

"If Negroes don't get their democratic rights now when this war for democracy is over we are through," concluded Radolph.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Powell To Make Bid For Congress; Crosswaith Put On Housing Body

JUN 27 1942

NEW YORK.—Two important public announcements were made in the course of the huge demonstration of Negro indignation held in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night under the sponsorship of the "March on Washington" movement.

At the conclusion of his address the Rev. Adam Powell Jr., member of the city council, said that he would be a candidate for congress from the twenty-first Congressional district. Although this is a congressional year, the councilman did not specifically state that he was making the bid now.

The reapportionment bill passed by the state legislature in the final days of the session does not become effective until 1944 at which time the opportunity of Harlem sending a representative to Washington is practically assured. This is attributed to the manner in which the district has been carved.

The other announcement made was that of the appointment of Frank R. Crosswaith to membership on the New York City Housing authority by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's telegram to A. Philip Randolph carried the announcement as follows:

JUN 27 1942

"Regret as I have already written you that official duties will keep me from attending your meeting. I need not attend a meeting to explain my views and sentiments on the subject of discussion. I have asked Frank Crosswaith to attend for me. I have appointed him a member of the N. Y. C. Housing authority in the place that you were regretfully not able to take because of your multitudinous activities. I will swear in Mr. Crosswaith sometime next week. He will speak this evening as a member of my administration."

JUN 27 1942

The new appointee was sworn in at City hall on last Thursday. He expressed appreciation for the appointment and "welcomed" the opportunity to render service to the tenants of the City of New York." Particularly is this true, he said, with regard to the Negro tenants "who are daily being crucified on the altar of high rent by heartless landlords."

During his speech he pointed out that in his first appearance in a courtroom it was before a judge on the complaint of being an "agitating tenant" fighting to organize other tenants. This was 24 years ago.

Crosswaith is an organizer for the International Garment Workers union, a national director of the "March on Washington" movement, and chairman of the Negro Labor committee. Born in St. Croix, Virgin Islands, he came to this country in his teens. He attended and later taught in the Rand School of Social Science. He has been a Socialist and for a number of years was that party's candidate for many important public offices.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dynamic Speeches Cheered

Randolph Calls For Death of Discrimination

JUL 10 1942

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Exercising the democratic rights afforded them under the constitution, the March-On-Washington committee held a historic meeting in Chicago Friday night. Several months of extensive organizing activities which were marked by the use of parades, sound tducks, smaller mass meetings and a community-wide blackout. The main event brought 12,000 people to the world famous Coliseum to give a deafening ovation to a ringing demand by A. Philip Randolph, Walter White and Milton Webster for the right of Negroes to participate equally in the defense program.

The aggregation which overflowed into the street several thousand, reeprsented a cross section of the Negro community. As such it received the respective offerings on the program with good natured humor, ironical laughter, boos, and deafening applause. The crowd being made up of an overwhelming number of working men and women responded with applause to every criticism of discrimination against Negroes in defense industry and in the armed forces of the nation.

It seemed thunder-like applause would bring down the roof when, in a play written for the meeting, a young Negro draftee shouted:

"Why were Nekroes barred from Australia until the Japs started dropping bombs there?"

Another draftee told his draft board official, "Yes sir, I am against them Japs, I'm against them Germans, them Italians—and I'm also against them Negro hating crackers down South." The pandemonium which greeted this declaration is indescrible.

Standing before the cheering crowd, Walter White, executive secretary of the .A.A.C.P., electrified them with: "We Negroes must fight for the right to fight to make the world safe for democracy.

A few minutes later Milton P. Webster, vice president of the Sleeping Car Porters, and member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, declared in his typically aggressive manner that the Committee on Fair Employment Practices is breaking down employment barriers in defense industries man effecture and encouraging manner: and that the existence of the committee and its achievements are the results of "pressure," the organized determination of a minority to make itself felt." Over 2,000 Negroes had been placed in the aircraft industry alone.

In summary Webster announced that CoFEP at a Washington hearing would fully investigate the systematic discharge of Negro locomotive firemen because of their color.

DENOUNCE REACTIONARY CONTROL OF CONGRESS

Walter White of the N.A.A.C.P. charged that the legislative branch of the Federal government is under the control of reactionary senators and representatives from the south." "These men," White argues, "whose very power is based upon disfranchisement and mob rule" block every effort to improve the lot of Negroes in the U. S.

"I invite you to go down the list of senate chairman of important committees: chairman of the appropriations committee is Carter Glass of Virginia. Of agriculture, "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina. Of the enormously important foreign relations, Tom Connally of Texas, who Life recently said, would be the most influential of Americans at the peace conference in troweling out the new world. I invite you to read his bitterly sardonic comments on Negroes during the seven weeks filibuster which he led against the anti-lynching bill in 1937. Having read them, I invite you to consider the kind of world Connally would trowel out with his attitude of contempt for colored people.

"Chairman of finance is George of Georgia. Of military affairs, Reynolds of North Carolina. Of rules, Byrd of Virginia. Of territories and insular affairs-increasingly important because of the global nature of the war and of the post-war world—tydings of Maryland. Of post offices and post roads, McKellar of Tennessee.

"In the House of Representatives the situation is even worse. Chairman of the judiciary committee is Sumners of Texas, who openly boasted he would never permit even a hearing of any anti-lynching bill as long as he was chairman, and today his committee refuses to report out the anti-poll tax bill. Of ways and means, Doughton of North Carolina; of banking and currency, Steagall of Alabama. Of agriculture, Fulmer of South Carolina. Of naval affairs, Vinson of Georgia. Of military affairs, May of Kentucky.

"In the light of the control of our government by these men who spit upon democracy whenever the Negro is involved, is there any wonder that meetings like this are tragically necessary at a time like this? Or that irony of ironies, we Neroes must fight for the right to fight when the world is threatened with destruction.

In an address marked by unusual eloquence and fighting spirit, A. P. Randolph, leader of the March-to-Washington movement and International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, hailed Roosevelt as a champion of democracy, declared democracy in the United States a miserable failure; and then called upon President Roosevelt to abolish discrimination in the armed forces.

"If the President does not issue a war proclamation to abolish jim-crow in Washington, the District of Columbia and all Government departments and the armed forces, Negroes are going to March and we don't give a damn what happens," Randolph asserted.

In explaining why Negroes are now pressngi for abolition of poll taxes, white primaries and for other reforms, Randolph declared that Negro leaders made a "grave" mistake during the last war for not demanding equality of citizenship. When the war was over Negro soldiers did not find "democracy when they returned from over there, but they did find mob rule, lynch law, jim-crow and a government callous and indifferent to the Negro's pleas for justice and fair play. We are resolved we shall not make that mistake again."

"Yes, we are fighting to kill jim crow, during the war. We don't propose to wait until the war ends. Everybody else is fighting for democracy now, including the government. Why shouldn't Negroes fight for democracy too, not only abroad but here at home. Now this is not disloyalty. Negroes don't have to be disloyal to the government in order to be loyal to themselves. Nor do they have to be disloyal to themselves in order to be loyal to the government. Loyalty to the Negro race by Negroes and loyalty to the government by Negroes complement and supplement each other. A Negro who is disloyal to his race cannot be trusted by the government or anybody else. And, by the same token, a Negro who is disloyal to the government and country cannot be trusted by the Negro race.

"Some criticisms have been raised of an all-Negro movement. Why should that be? The Zionist movement is an all Jewish movement, but this does not imply that it is anti-Gentile. The Knights of Columbus is all Catholic, but that does not mean it is anti-Protestant or that they may not join with Protestants on a common program of civic righteousness. Because Protestants and Catholics don't include Jews as members does not indicate that they are anti-semitic. Trade unions do not include non-workers; that does not prove that they are anti all non-workers.

"History shows that Jews must depend upon Jews to fight the battles of Jews; Catholics must depend upon Catholics to fight the battles of Catholics; women must depend upon women to fight the battles of women; Negroes must depend upon Negroes to fight the battles of Negroes."

41-1942

MARCH ON WASHINGTON

WARNS GROUP PROGRAM IS A COURAGE TEST

Michigan Chronicle

Make Plans For Action On A National Scale

Detroit, Mich.

Sixty delegates from principal cities of the East, South and Midwest met in Detroit, Mich., September 26-27 and set up a provisional structure for a permanent March on Washington Movement. Delegates representing local March on Washington Committees in Washington, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Flint, Mich., Tampa, Fla., New Orleans and St. Louis in a two day session drafted provisional constitution and by-laws, worked out broad organizational plans for a nation wide movement, and set in motion machinery for a national convention to be held in Chicago, May, 1943.

The proposed convention will ratify or reject the work of this Policy Conference, and upon the basis of elected representatives from local committees throughout the country will decide the question of whether Negroes shall march on Washington, and if so, the date upon which such a march shall take place.

Setting up a national executive board of 13 members, consisting of a national director, secretary, treasurer and two representatives from each of five regions to function pending the coming national convention, the Policy Conference recommended local marches on city halls of large cities to memorialize mayors and city councils, to memorialize the President and Congress, to abolish discrimination, segregation, and jim-crowism in the army, navy, Air Corps, U. S. Marine, Coast Guard, defense industry, and government. Thirty-five resolutions were adopted by the conference, including support of the United Nation's effort to wipe out the Axis menace; opposition to any cooperation with Communist parties; endorsement of the trade union movement; and a call upon both A.F. of L. and C.I.O. and the Big Four railroad unions to abolish segregation and discrimination within the unions; demand for independent status of FEPC; the uncompromising commitment to abolish jim-crow here and now before the war ends; the encouragement of participation of young Negroes in all phases of the March on Washington Movement; opposition to the poll tax and white primaries; support of anti-lynching legislation; condemnation of pro-Japanese activities among Negroes; and support for India's struggle for freedom. The resolution on India called for the releasing of the Indian Nationalist leaders.

OCT 3 - 1942

Report of the program and strategy committee of the conference which was adopted enthusiastically called for the development of a national strategy board to guide national pressure campaign; the use of conferences; mass meetings, street meetings, poster parades, marches on city halls, defense plants; development of national and local boycotts; a carefully worked out plan for attack upon various forms of discrimination in hotels, restaurants, stores, buses, and other public places. Strategy called for the initiation of test cases, organized refusal to accept discrimination and acceptance of legal consequences, continuous and organized refusals until such discriminations are eliminated or public action is taken to eliminate the situation.

The report adopted by the conference made it clear that the March on Washington Movement is not and is not intended to be a rival organization to any established agency already functioning to advance the interests of the Negro. It seeks only to demonstrate the technique of militant mass pressure in the field of minority problems where other techniques have broken down. The fundamental policy of the March on Washington should be to cooperate with other agency groups in a multiple attack on the problem. It should seek to prevent overlapping of function and organization by seeking continuous discussion with other organizations to effect a division of labor and the best utilization of community organizational resources. For example, where established, recognized agencies are handling a specific situation, the M.O.W.M. should not seek to supersede their activities or techniques in any way which will adversely effect the ultimate solution of the common problem. Once other techniques have broken down the M.O.W.M. should then use its facilities to attain the desired goals. Where problems arise such as legal cases, job placemen and opportunities, the M.O.W.M. will refer such cases to organizations already in the field like the N.A.A.C.P. and the National Urban League. The M.O.W.M. will seek continuous cooperation with these agencies.

OCT 3 1942

The conference, recognizing that "problems of the war have destroyed the traditional conceptions of 'youth' and have forced all young people to accept adult responsibilities," recommended participation of young people "on an equal basis of opportunity and responsibility with other age groups."

High points of the conference were the keynote address of A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington Movement, and the "Address to the World" adopted by the conference in its closing session.

Mr. Randolph warned the delegates that "the program of the March on Washington is drastic and exacting. It will test our best mettle and stamina and courage. Let me warn you in these times of storm and stress, this program will be opposed. Our movement, therefore, must be well-knit together. It must have the moral and spiritual vision, understanding, and wisdom."

"Now let us be unafraid. We are fighting for big stakes. Our stakes are liberty, justice, and democracy. Every Negro should hang his head in shame who fails to do his part now for freedom. This is the hour for the Negro. It is the hour of the common man. May we rise to the challenge to struggle for our rights. Come what will or may, let us never falter," Mr. Randolph concluded.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Executive Secretary Named By "March On Washington"

DEC 21 1942

NEW YORK—(ANP)—In a first step toward an national attempt to mobilize five million Negroes into "one great mass of pressure for freedom and democracy" in America by 1943, the national committee of the March on Washington movement has appointed E. Pauline Myers of Richmond, Va., as its executive secretary. Miss Myers, now business, industrial and public affairs secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA in Richmond, will relinquish her job there and assume her new duties here on January 2. She will function out of the March headquarters in the Theresa Hotel building.

The need for the appointment of such an official was strongly emphasized at the Detroit conference of March delegates in the fall. In fact, prosecution of the ambitious program layed down at that meeting made it imperative that a full-time job be created and filled. Apparently this has been done.

Miss Myers attended Howard University where she was the recognized leader in student activities from 1927 to 1931. In 1930 she was awarded a fellowship to the Institute of International Relations, Haverford College.

At various times she has been a lobbyist in Washington for unemployment insurance, teaching public speaking, labor works, in instructor in works education, and public she has served on grand juries in law, parliamentary procedure, and Chicago.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

World Congress Of Negroes Planned

NOV 26, 1942

NEW YORK.—(SNS)—Plans for calling a world congress of Negroes in whatever city will house the peace conference after this war were announced by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleping Car Porters (AFL), at a dinner given by the Workers Defense League Friday night at the Hotel Brevoort in honor of John H. Finerty. Democracy cannot be preserved if the Axis powers previal, Mr. Randolph declared; but he added that the Axis cannot be defeated unless democracy becomes a living, crusading and fighting faith, which it cannot be so long as American Negroes are lynched, segregated and jimcrowed while their sons are dying abroad "for democracy."

NOV 26, 1942

Mr. Randolph, who is also chairman of the March on Washington Movement and a member of the league's national executive board, presented Mr. Finerty with a silver plaque which is emblematic of the Workers Defense League's annual award for outstanding service in behalf of workers' rights. Last year the league, a national nonpartisan organization, awarded a similar plague at a dinner in Town Hall to Senator Robert M. Lafollette because of his work as chairman of the Senate committee on violations of free speech and the rights of labor.

NOV 26, 1942

Mr. Finerty, long an ardent champion of civil liberties and workers' rights, is a corporation lawyer who won previous fame in both the Mooney-Billings and the Sacco-Vanzetti cases. The Workers Defense League's award came to him because of his work as chief counsel in the Odell Waller case—a case which was "lost" since Waller was finally executed but which, because of its tumultous raising of the issue of the conditions under which the sharecroppers and tenent farmers work and live, and of the effect of the poll tax system on the social and politcal life of the South, has continued to loom large in the public's consciousness.

A notable array of public men and women assembled at the Hotel Brevoort to do honor to Mr. Finerty and to praise the causes to which he has devoted himself and the organization under whose auspices he carried on the Waller fight, the Workers Defense League. The chairman at the dinner was Arthur Garfield Mays, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union. Chief speakers were Alfred ingham, editor of "Common Sense", and a Connecticut state senator; Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer emeritus of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO).

NOV 26, 1942

Other speakers were Roger Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union; Carlo Tresca; Angelica Balabanoff; Channing Tobias; Thurgood Marshall, and Monroe M. Sweetland.

In accepting the Workers Defense League award, Mr. Finerty called attention, as did other speakers, to the mockery of democracy inherent today in the right of United States senators from the South, who do not believe in democracy and civil rights in their home communities, taking advantage of the free speech privedge of senators to filibuster to death the anti-poll tax bill. "If, as seems likely the compromise being reached means the killing for this session of Congress of anti-poll tax effort, the country will have been ill served in this period of war and crisis by those who give lip service to the slogans of the United Nations," Mr. Finerty declared. "The argument that cloture threatens free speech is a patently fraudulent one, the right to discuss an issue is not the right to read the Bible through in order to prevent a vote.

"In the name of states rights and other antiquated shbboleths, these United States Senators are battling for the right to defy the constitution and to flout the solemn covenant entered into between these states and the United States Congress at the time these states re-entered the union," declared this noted attorney, who had argued before the Supreme Court for a new trial for Waller on the ground that his constitutional rights had been denied him. "These states pledged themselves not to take away the votes from those who were qualified to vote when they were readmitted to the union; yet that is precisely what the states immediately set about doing, and this is admittedly what the poll tax does do in those states. We must carry on the fight for a democratic form of government in these benighted states; we must carry on the fight for democratic procedure until that battle for democracy is won at home. The President with one word could put a stop to the filibuster nonsense but he won't speak that word!"

NOV 26, 1942

Mr. Finerty called attention to the fact that the Supreme Court in refusing even to consider the Waller case, had given its august stamp of apporval to the doctrine that a man can die because of the trivial error of his trial counsel and that the highest courts of the land would do nothing to prevent such miscarriage of justice and legal assassination.

Mr. Randolph during his remarks referred to the March on Washington Movement which has for its purpose the demand of social, economic and political equality for American Negroes. As to the advisability of Negroes demanding these conditions now, he said, "Some of the Negro friends say that we should wait until the war is over but we believe that the fight for the democratic rights for Negroes now is a part of the fight for democracy abroad. It we don't win democracy abroad we will not be able to completely win democracy at home. The fights for democracy on the home and foreign fronts are one and the same fight. One strengthens the other and lack of a fight for democracy on either front renders the possibility of existence and the strength of the other fronts more uncertain. Negroes made the blunder of closing ranks and forgetting their grievances in the last war. We are resolved that we shall not make that blunder again."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

"TO SAVE SOUL OF AMERICA"

--RANDOLPH

DEC 26 1942

March On Washington Gets New Secretary

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (ANP)—In a first step toward a national attempt to mobilize five million Negroes into "one great mass of pressure for freedom and democracy in America by 1943," the national committee of the March on Washington movement has appointed E. Pauline Myers of Richmond, Va., as its executive secretary. Miss Myers, now business, industrial and public affairs secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA in Richmond, will relinquish her job there and assume her new duties here on January 2. She will function out of the March headquarters in the Theresa Hotel building.

By GARFIELD L. SMITH JR.
Staff Reporter

DEC 26 1942

Asked what he meant by his statement in the December 19 issue of The Pittsburgh Courier in which, during a Cleveland conference he was reported as saying "Negroes may be compelled to march on Washington not only to stop insults to their souls but also to save the soul of America", A. Philip Randolph, director of the March-On-Washington Movement, asserted that he had in mind to make democracy work for all people, white as well as black.

In that connection, Mr. Randolph, who is also international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, told a Courier reporter an illustration of how both races suffer under weak democracy is the recently defeated anti-poll tax bill, the defeat of which means continued disfranchisement not only of four million Negroes but of six million whites in the eight poll tax states as well.

MUST BID FOR JOBS NOW

DEC 26 1942

Referring to present discriminatory patterns in defense production, Mr. Randolph commented:

"Now is the time for us to get into all industries and utilities. We must stage a nationwide drive for Negroes to get in on the ground floor—before all these opportunities are closed to us." He said a big demonstration should start immediately not only for work on the trolley system but in all public utilities.

WANT ALL FORMS OF EQUALITY

"We've got to march on Washington" the militant leader said. "This is a method by which we can establish our status of equality. We do not deny that we desire equality--all kinds of equality under the law. We demand equality in politics, education, labor unions, business--racial, economic, and social. When we speak of social equality, we do not mean that we must be permitted to intermarry with whites, but if a man so desires, that is to be considered as his own personal problem. But we don't want laws that will forbid this."

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS CITED

Questioned about the proposed March on Washington, Mr. Randolph said the movement plans a conference in Chicago in May. At that time he pointed out, plans are to be made relative to strategy for the enterprise. Even if no march is recommended, it was made clear the meeting would serve to awaken citizens in all leading municipalities. These plans call mass demonstrations in Chicago, St. Louis Detroit, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, New Orleans, San Antonio, Atlanta and Jacksonville.

Mr. Randolph denounced further discrimination in all the armed services and declared that the March on Washington committees and its leaders, as well as lawmakers, set the pattern and pace for sincere

41-1942

Says March on Washington Program Injurious To Negro Labor: Leaders Making Grave Errors

"The Weekly Review"

BY GEORGE F. McCRAY
(Labor Edtor, Associated Negro)

CHICAGO, July—(ANP)—Perhaps the March-On-Washington movement is not as seditious as many people in Chicago are saying it is; perhaps A. Philip Randolph is the strong leader editorials in the Negro press describe him as being; however, the methods which the March-on-Washington crowd is using to organize Negro communities to protest our legitimate grievances constitute a grave menance to the interest of Negro labor. This is the only conclusion to draw after hearing Randolph's reckless "we don't give a damn" speech before 12,000 Chicago citizens last week.

In that meeting in Chicago, Randolph and Walter White and a drama written for the occasion, accomplished at least two things. The first is an intensification of racial antagonisms and suspician thus making interracial cooperation more difficult at a time when we need it most. Secondly, the meeting will undoubtedly weaken the Negro worker's desire, as well as that of other Negroes, to give enthusiastic support to the war effort. These two effects are the inevitable results of the narrow racial basis upon which the March-On-Washington crowd is recruiting members.

Birmingham, Ala.

Hampers War Effort

In spite of the hurried qualifications and slight exceptions which were sprinkled through the major speeches, the hum total message was that undemocratic elements here in the United States are far more dangerous to Negroes than is a victorious facism. Only passing reference was made to the supreme task of defeating Hitler and winning the war.

However, quite a point was made of "the crackerism" of men like Congressman Rankin. Yet, Hitler represents Rankin "crackerism" magnified a thousand fold. Not a word was said to point Hitler out as the world's Champion Negro hater and that Negroes in self-defense like other American citizens should direct all of their energies toward his defeat.

JUL 18 1942

Does this omission mean that Randolph and White are Axis agents? It most certainly does not. The very idea is perfectly ridiculous. However, their emphasis, or better, disproportionate emphasis on our domestic ills would blind Negro to the greater menance of Hitlerism.

What We Are Fighting For

Walter White touched the core of our problem when he stated we must fight for the right to fight for democracy. In spite dolph's eloquence, maximum use of the military and productive manpower represented in Negroes is not mainly or exclusively the problem of Negroes. It is the problem of all our citizens white or black, and it is our duty, since we understand the problem better, to convince our fellow citizens who are white of the urgent need to remove all barriers to the full participation of Negroes in the war program.

In this latter undertaking it is destructive of national unity to argue that we should not welcome the support of all our citizens who wish to lend a hand in this fight whether he be Jew Catholic, yellow, white or brown. After all, it is not from various members of these groups that we are seeking some recognition of our claim for equal participation in American life. Are we to reject that reconigition when it is offered to us?

American Democracy In Action

While Randolph called American democracy a miserable failure, his associate Milton Webster gave a report which convinced me that in spite of our national short comings, serious as they are, American democracy is still the most vigorous democracy in the world today. One could not think of such a meeting at which all this talk was going on being held anywhere in continental Europe where Hitler has established his power.

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MARCH ON WASHINGTON

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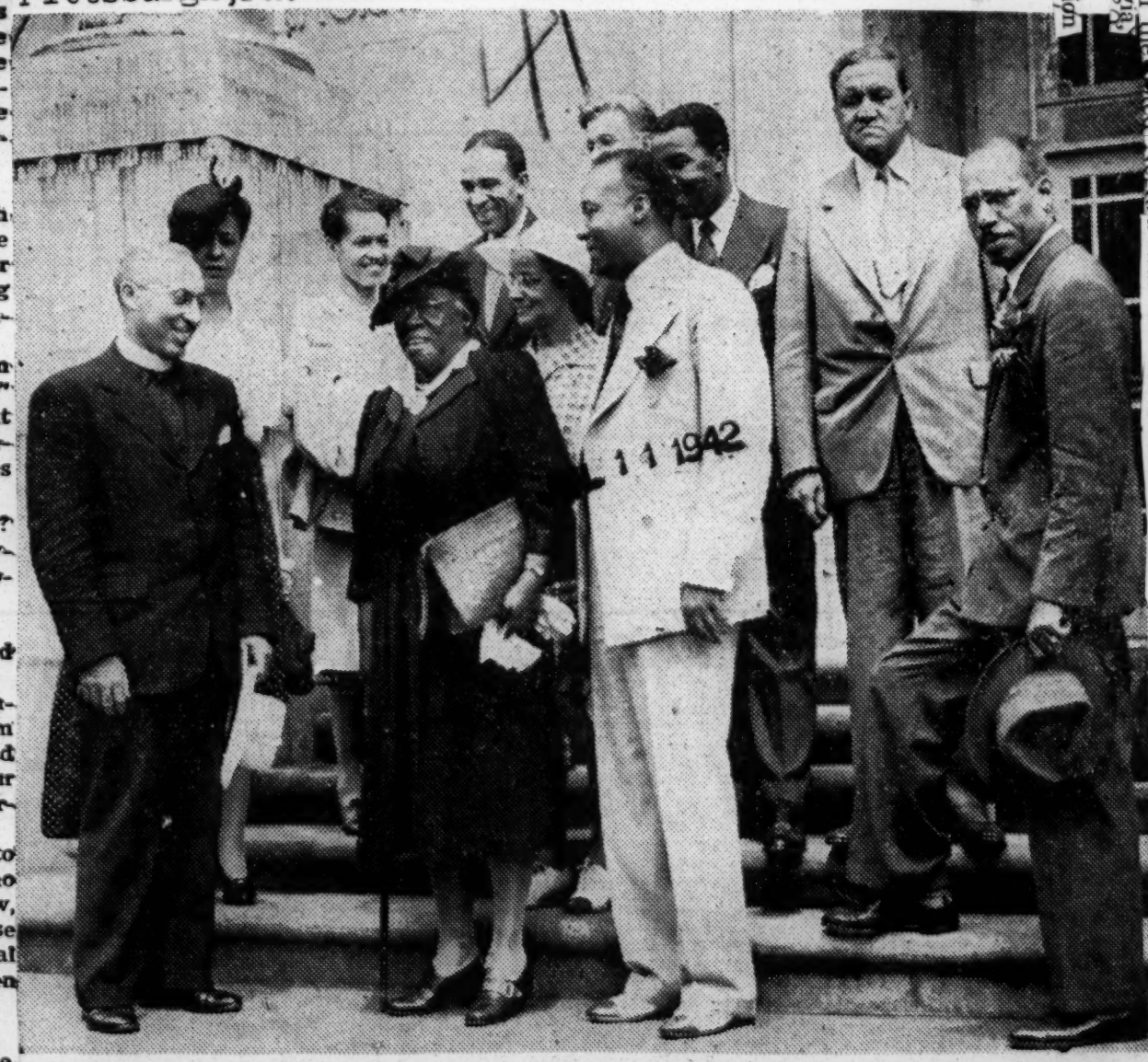
JUL 18 1942

Grave Errors

Thus I think the March-On-Washington leadership is guilty of two grave errors at a time when errors become disastrous errors. They are failing to make it clear to Negroes that their greatest enemy is Adolph Hitler who thinks Negroes are sub-human beasts; they are failing to emphasize our stake in American democracy; they are failing to point out that as a minority group we need strong allies to support our demand for full and equal participation in American society.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.



Pictured at the office of the Attorney General are the March on Washington Movement delegation, that sought to have the execution of Odell Waller, Virginia sharecropper stayed pending further review by the Supreme Court of the United States. They are, left to right, Rev. Lloyd Imes, Anna A. Hedgeman, Paul Murray, Mary McL. Bethune, Ralph Matthews, Layle Lane, Alexander Hamilton, Frank Reeves, A. Philip Randolph, Channing Tobias and Frank Crosswaith.—Credit McNeill photo.

March On Washington Staging Silent Parade, Muffled Drums

The execution of Odell Waller July 2, described as a "legal lynching" by irate Negroes, followed closely by the mob lynching of Willie Vinson July 16 in Texarkana, Texas, the shooting of Pvt. [illegible] by a posse in Flagstaff, Arizona, and the beating of the Negro tenor, Roland Hayes, and his wife in Rome, Georgia, have brought a country-wide storm of protest from Negroes. NY Negroes, under the local division of the March on Washington Movement, plan a silent parade to the beat of muffled drums, Saturday, July 25, at 2:30 pm to protest this wave of killings.

A. Philip Randolph, national director of the movement, in a vigorous letter of protest to President Roosevelt declared, Waller's electrocution has intensified a wave of

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

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Peoples Voice
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WE DEMAND...
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ABOLISH THE POLL TAX SYSTEM.
THE POLL TAX

Silent Protest against the recent rise of race hatred against the Negro was sponsored by the *March on Washington Movement*. Placards protested against the execution of Odell Waller, the lynching of Willie Vinson and other attacks on Negroes. *Photo by Ray Platnick, PM*

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, WALTER WHITE AND WEBSTER WILL SPEAK

Stage Gigantic Event Friday, August 14th

Indications are that at least 25,000 Negroes of the St. Louis area will storm the air-cooled Municipal Auditorium to attend the great protest meeting being sponsored by the local unit of the March-On-Washington Committee on Friday evening, August 14th. An active interest in the promotion of this meeting is being taken by practically every Negro organization in the St. Louis area.

LEADERS TO SPEAK

A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and founder of the March-On-Washington Movement will be the principal speaker. Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is coming from Washington to appear on the program. Milton P. Webster of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee is coming from Chicago to acquaint the St. Louis area with the activities of the F. E. P. C. in its efforts to break down barriers now barring Negroes from certain war industries and governmental agencies.

TO CONTEND FOR RIGHTS

This meeting will without a doubt be the greatest demonstration of Negro solidarity and power ever seen in the United States. It is designed to go a long way towards breaking down local discriminatory practices and helping in the National fight of Negroes for their constitutional rights.

In addition to the demand for jobs the meeting is being held for the purpose of condemning of lynchings in Sikeston, Missouri and Texarkana, Texas, shooting and killing of Negro soldiers in Flagstaff, Arizona, Little Rock, Arkansas, Ft. Braggs, North Carolina, Ft. Dix, New Jersey and Alexandria Louisiana, discrimination in training for defense jobs, the beating of Roland Hayes and his wife in Georgia, the jim crow policy of the Army, Navy and U. S. Marines, segregation in the W. A. A. C., segregation at Huachuca, Arizona.

BLACKOUT PLANNED

Between 9:00 and 9:15 on the night of the mammoth meeting. Negroes and merchants doing business in Negro neighborhoods are urged to join in the protest blackout for Negro rights by either turning out their lights or drawing their shades during the 15 minute period.

The theme of the meeting will be "We demand the right to work, live, fight and die for our country as equals." The March-On-Washington Movement is determined to bury jim-crowism in the same grave with Hitler's nazism, Mussolini's fascism, Hirohito's militarism.

TO GIVE DRAMA

A stirring drama written by Dick Campbell of New York City especially for the meeting at the Auditorium and depicting the vicious discriminatory practices against Negroes is being staged in the meeting by the Aldridge Players, assisted by members of the March-On-Washington unit. There will be fine singing by the Celestial Choristers as well as outstanding contributions from other local organizations.

Every Negro who is opposed to jim-crowism, segregation and other forms of discrimination is urged to be at the meeting in order to register his or her condemnation. Complete comfort will be had by all who attend by virtue of the fact that the large Convention Hall in the Auditorium is air-conditioned.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

CATHOLIC ENDORSES MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

T The RECENT PUBLIC Mcmfypwcmfw-

AT the recent public mass meeting in Madison Square Garden under auspices of the March on Washington Committee, the only white speaker on the program was the Rev. John S. LaFarge, chaplain of the Catholic Interracial Council and one of the outstanding publicists of the Catholic Church.

The Interracial Review is a monthly magazine published under auspices of the Catholic Interracial Council and its July issue is given over wholly to the Madison Square Garden Rally. It is the only publication we have seen containing the speeches and remarks of the principal speakers who appeared on the program, including the undelivered speech of A. Philip Randolph, who gave over his time to the introduction of the mother of the late Odell Waller.

Those who were unable to attend this meeting, and many who were present, would like to have copies of these speeches. They may be secured by purchasing the July issue of The Interracial Review. The office of the publication is at 20 Vesey Street, and the price is 10 cents.

We think it significant that this Catholic organization has given its endorsement and so much space to this movement, which has for its objective the bringing of democracy to Negro Americans at the same time we are fighting abroad to preserve democracy for other nations of the world.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

President Roosevelt Refuses To Meet With Randolph's Committee To Discuss Negro-White Relations

SEP 5 1942

According to A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March On Washington Movement, President Roosevelt refused to grant a conference to a committee of Negro leaders to discuss serious, deepening and threatening racial tensions of Negro-white relations.

SEP 5 1942

Realizing that there is more trouble ahead in the areas of racial relations unless some firm, positive stand is taken by the President to halt the wild, reckless and brutal attacks upon Negro civilians and soldiers, and various forms of discriminations in different parts of the country, and in the armed forces, Mr. Randolph dispatched to the President the following telegram on August 1st:

"In view of the growing intensity of feeling of bitterness and resentment among Negroes because of the recent developments involving Negro-white relations such as Odell Waller execution, the lynching of Negro soldier at Flaggstaff, Arizona, lynching of Negro at Texarkana, Texas and Sikeston, Missouri, and the brutal attack upon Roland Hayes noted Negro singer, together with discriminations against Negroes in the armed forces, the Government and defense industry, I wish, with a committee of responsible Negro leaders, to request a conference with you at an early date convenient to yourself, to discuss the status of the Negro in the present war emergency in the interest of national unity, effective defense and victory for the United Nations and the cause of democracy. The committee is as follows: Walter White, Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, National Secretary, Colored Boys Work of the YMCA; J. Finley Wilson, Exalted Ruler of the Elks; and the undersigned. Kindly send reply to me at 4231 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Illinois."

A. Philip Randolph.

Other members of this committee who subsequently joined are: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the National Youth Administration, Bishop John E. Gregg of the AME Church, and Lester Granger of the National Urban League.

The reply from the White House to the telegram was as follows:

"A. Philip Randolph

"Regret that owing to extreme pressure on the President's time impossible to make appointment requested."—M. H. McIntyre, Secretary to the President.

Called Serious Situation

When seen at the March On Washington national headquarters in the Hotel Theresa Building in New York, Mr. Randolph stated that it was an extraordinary and serious situation which Negroes faced in the country when representatives of national organizations were unable to secure a hearing from the President, the Commander-in-Chief, about vital matters involving one-tenth of the population of America, the Negro people during this emergency war period. He said that he doubted that any similar situation existed with any other minority in America. He expressed the belief that the President would grant a conference to representatives of the Jewish people, the Catholics, or any small foreign group if a conference was requested.

He pointed out that only a few months ago, Walter White, secretary of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, sent a letter to the President signed by twenty-eight Negro leaders requesting a conference, but received no direct reply from the President and no conference has been granted.

Mr. Randolph believes that the question of the Negro's right to a conference with the President at this time has become a vital and central issue which must be met, for if a people who are giving of their blood and treasure for the victory of the arms of the United Nations and whose loyalty to their country has never been questioned throughout the centuries, cannot sit down and have a heart to heart talk with the President of their own country, they are truly considered as a second class people, yes, an inferior people which is wholly inconsistent with the fight and expressed purpose of the United Nations guided by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for a free world.

Aims Of March Group Announced To World

OCT 3 - 1942

OCT 3 - 1942

The aims of the March To Washing Movement were formulated in a "World Message" at the conference held here by A. Philip Randolph last week. The message follows:

MESSAGE TO THE WORLD

The common people of the world are in the throes of one of the most widespread and fundamental upheavals history has ever known. This upheaval is variously described as the "peoples' revolution," the "people's century," "the people's war against tyranny." Never have the principles of freedom had so vital a meaning to so many millions of human beings. In the global struggle of the United Nations to survive as free and peace-loving peoples, their allies and their only hope, the oppressed peoples of the world, are beginning to realize that liberty, equality, economic security and fraternity are the only things worth sacrificing their lives to establish.

OCT 3 - 1942

Observation of the fighting fronts of the world prove conclusively that the most courageous resistance to the advance of the Axis military forces has come from those peoples whose moral and spiritual forces were unified. The Chinese and Russian nations are heroic examples of the fact that the material implements of war are not the decisive weapons in the struggle of mankind for liberation.

For three hundred years the Negro has carried on an endless struggle against tyranny and oppression in America against the barbarisms of slavery, lynching, vigilantes, the Ku Klux Klan, and the false theory of white supremacy and other sinister forces. From his apparently isolated and doomed position of the post, he now emerges part and parcel of the spiritual determination of oppressed peoples everywhere to create a new world order in which all men will participate fully and equally in accordance with the dignity of human beings.

The Negro can make no greater contribution to the cause for democracy and the United Nations than to correct the evils and injustices heaped upon him by those people within his own country whose short-sighted persistent bigotry and hypocricy are crystallizing a native fascism and attempting to destroy the soul and morale of the largest single minority of America.

To deny the Negro the privilege of exercising every available means to attain the principles for which the United Nations call upon all Americans to sacrifice equally is to deny the very principles for which we are fighting, and to make the Negro a traitor to himself and the cause of freedom.

There can be no compromise with equality. Upwards of twenty millions of Negroes conceive it to be their obligation and responsibility both to the United States of America and the United Nations' cause to insist here and now for the abolition of all forms of segregation, discrimination and jim-crowism in the armed forces of the United States, the federal government and industry, and in all the customs, practices and usages which stigmatize the Negro with a second-class citizenship.

In fairness to the dictates of our own conscience, we cannot surrender this common heritage of all Americans to struggle uncompromisingly against injustice and intolerance. We regret that our energies and interests must be divided between the foreign and domestic fronts, but under the present circumstances which show no sign of fundamental change on the part of our national government, we are left with no alternative.

American men and boys are giving the ultimate gift—the gift of human life, that Americans may not live as half slaves. Does anyone expect less of the Negro, at home or abroad? We ask no special considerations, we want no compromises.

Rather than continue to exist in the gutter of second-rate citizenship, the Negroes are ready to sacrifice, ready to offer the gift of human life in the cause of freedom to make American democracy what its founders and defenders intended it to be.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

'Equal Rights' The Theme Of Protest Meet In St. Louis

AUG 22 1942

AUG 22 1942

By E. N. DAVIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20.—Ten thousand Negroes defied a rain that fell at untimely moments last Friday night and filled to near-capacity the huge Convention hall of the St. Louis Municipal auditorium to serve notice on the world that the Negro is out to obtain his full rights as citizens of these United States and that the "winning democracy for the Negro is winning the war for democracy."

There were white military police who waited outside and many FBI men in the audience but save for a few interested spectators and sympathizers from the "other" group and members of the work-ing daily press, the gathering was solidly composed of sepia Americans.

It was made quite plain that the "March on Washington" movement was not a movement against whites or against the United States Government, but a definite expression of the mind of the Negro of America to fight for Democracy in the world just as strenuously as he will fight against segregation jimcrowism and discrimination at home.

AUG 22 1942

Prominent among the list of powerful personages of the racial group who spoke on the program were: A. Philip Randolph, "daddy" of the "March on Washington" movement; Walter White, veteran and fearless executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Milton P. Webster, member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee, and David M. Grant, home-town product and former assistant circuit attorney.

Grant, allegedly discharged from his post as assistant circuit attorney general because he insisted upon standing up like a man and being treated as such as well as seeing that his people were treated likewise, practically stole the show from the other guest speakers in his talk on "St. Louis Negroes and the War Effort." Jim Crow, abuse, hostility, discrimination and intolerance were cited in a five-word picture by Grant of the democracy a black man shares of these shores. The local attorney, who is chairman of the grievance committee of the St. Louis unit which prepared the charges expected to bring the FEPC to the city for a probe of defense job discrimination, received a rousing ovation at the conclusion of his talk.

Thunderous cheers rang from the audience when Randolph asserted that "contrary to some reports that the "March on Washington" movement has been abandoned, it is very much alive and was only postponed. Another big city mass meeting similar to the one held in St. Louis will have its setting at the Senators' baseball park in Washington, D. C., September 4.

AUG 22 1942

T. D. McNeal, chairman of the St. Louis unit and international field organized for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, sounded the opening gun when he said in his introductory remarks: "We resent the Jim Crow setup in the armed forces and war industries and treatment branded us as second-class citizens. We Negroes intend to fight with all our might for our democratic rights.

"We pledge ourselves to fight against the Axis powers and at the same time dedicate our efforts to burying Jim Crowism in the same grave as the Axis dictators." Then cheers halted the meeting.

Mrs. Sallie Parham, executive of the national business and professional group of the YWCA, the only feminine speaker on the program, told of the part the women of the racial group could play in the boosting of the "March on Washington" movement. She asserted that the women fully understand that they must fight for the "Double V" victory at home and Victory abroad, and that they must keep alert and informed because every problem that affects the race is their problem. "We fight for victory here now that they may have real victory at home when they return from war."

Walter White, veteran NAACP leader, asserted: "We are here tonight to let the world know that we Negroes are tired of being dominated and exploited and we want something done about it."

He pointed out that an extremely great percentage of people, white as well as colored, have not seen the inevitable consequences of bigotry growing out of the race question here and in other parts of the world and warned that "Out of this blindness and indifference which follows out national failure to see what is taking place, the most dangerous internal crisis in the United States since the Civil War is upon us."

Randolph charged that there were southern congressmen who would rather lose the war than give justice to the Negro as granted by the Constitution. He also attacked the Jim Crowing of Negroes in the armed forces, including race officers at Ft. Huachua, supposedly an all-Negro division; the lynching and killing of soldiers at Flagstaff, Ariz., and other places, Jim Crowism in the WAAC, and the like.

He discussed the reasons why the issuance of executive order No. 8208 by President Roosevelt led to the postponing of the "March on Washington," and was roundly cheered when he asserted that there would be a march and that this meeting of protest "is not the end of the part you are going to play. He insisted that while "We are going to fight like hell to heel Hitler" that "it is possible to win the war in Europe and lose it in America."

AUG 22 1942

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Address By A. Philip Randolph

NATIONAL DIRECTOR, MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT, IN THE CHICAGO COLISEUM, JUNE 26, 1942

We have met together in this historic institution at an hour when the tides of democracy are running low for the Negro, and yet it is the time of our greatest opportunity. And strangely enough, in the Congress and church, lodge room and club, college and council, on railroad and airplane, democracy is lauded and glorified as it never has been lauded and glorified before.

JUL 12 1942

Why is it so much fanfare is being made over democracy in the form of parades, dramatic demonstrations, grand sermons, lofty editorials, dignified state papers and declarations by the President on the Four Freedoms, and the Negro gets so little of this democracy?

Something is wrong.

NEGRO HAS NEVER BEEN FREE

Well, the fact is the Negro has never been really free in this country. The Civil War only broke the chains of chattel slavery which was incidental to saving the Union, the main objective of the conflict. Unlike the bourgeois revolutions of Europe that broke the power of the old feudal-slave class, providing for the merchant, commercial and trading class to rise to the control of the state, the old slave masters of the South, while they lost their ownership of the slaves and temporary control of the governments of the southern states, soon regained control of the state governments, because they still owned the land and the main sources and machinery of production and exchange of wealth. Besides, the Federal Government abandoned and deserted the former slaves to the tender mercies of their former slave masters, after it and the North had used the slaves in numbers of two hundred and fifty thousand soldiers in the Union Army to help save the Union.

Therefore, the Negroes in the United States have never been transformed into free workers and independent peasant proprietors as fully as the serfs of Europe were.

JUL 12 1942

Soon after the Federal Army was withdrawn from the South, the old slave masters proceeded by devious but organized means such as the Grandfather clause, educational tests, white primaries and the poll tax, to put an end to the brief Reconstruction Period, and stripped the Freedmen of their newly found civil and political liberties, virtually reducing them to their former status of slaves.

REENSLAVEMENT OF NEGRO

Thus, after the Civil War, the Negro found that his freedom was more imaginary than real. He had been promised 40 acres and a mule. He neither got the 40 acres or the mule. He had the right to attend public schools, but they were—and are—woefully inadequate and segregated, emphasizing his inferiority. He could vote but only in Presidential elections that don't count in the South.

Peonage, the Commissary system, and vagrancy laws that permit a person to be picked up and arrested by the police if he is apparently idle robbed the Negro of his labor, limited his right to sell it in a competitive labor market along with white workers, and rendered him subject to ruthless exploitation my the former slave owners and Northern industrial and commercial adventurers.

But the slave revolts of Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, and Gabriel, the underground railroad of Harriet Tubman, the eloquent pleas of Frederick Douglass shocked the South into a state of mortal and frantic fear that Negroes would not meekly submit to bondage.

JUL 12 1942

BREAKING THE NEGRO'S SPIRIT

Thus, in order to break the spirit of the Negro and force him to acquiesce in and accept the status of a half-man in the American economy, the lynch rope and faggot, segregation and Jim-Crow were invented as an engine of persecution, oppression and terrorism against him.

And like creeping paralysis, Jim-Crow, which is a moral, spiritual and intellectual insult to the very soul of the Negro, and also the basis for his economic subjection, has spread all over America in some form or other. While the Federal Government is viewed setting the pattern and pace of Jim-Crowism for the President and the most powerful committees of Congress, as the symbol of Constitutional democracy and segregation and discrimination based upon race and color in America. Our own Governors, liberty for all citizens alike, Jim-Crow has even invaded these sacred precincts and de-ernment is officially freezing and filed them without challenge by our con-ing the status of inferiority of its stitutional authorities, from the down.

GOVERNMENT SETS PATTERN OF JIM-CROW

Hence, we have the disgraceful and dan-gerous spectacle of the Federal Government

41-1942
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON

SAYS MARCH ON WASHINGTON PROGRAM INJURIOUS TO NEGRO LABOR; LEADERS MAKING ERRORS

Parley May Weaken Negro Workers' Desire to Go All Out in National Defense Effort

SHOULD FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT TO FIGHT

By GEORGE F. McCRAY
(Labor Editor, Associated Negro Press)

CHICAGO. — Perhaps the March-On-Washington movement is not as seditious as many people in Chicago are saying it is; perhaps A. P. Randolph is the strong leader editorials in the Negro press describe him as being; however, the methods which the March-On-Washington crowd is using to organize Negro communities to protest our legitimate grievances constitute a grave menace to the interest of Negro labor. This is the only conclusion to draw after hearing Randolph's reckless "we-don't-give-a-dam" speech before 12,000 Chicago citizens last week.

In that meeting in Chicago, Randolph and Walter White and a drama written for the occasion, accomplished at least two things. The first is an intensification of racial antagonisms and suspicions thus making interracial labor cooperation more difficult at a time when we need it most. Secondly, the meeting will undoubtedly weaken the Negro worker's desire, as well as that of other Negroes, to give enthusiastic support to the war effort. These two effects are the inevitable results of the narrow racial basis upon which the March-On-Washington crowd is recruiting members.

Hampers War Effort

In spite of the hurried qualifications and slight exceptions which were sprinkled through the major speeches, the sum total message was that undemocratic elements here in the United States are far more dangerous to Negroes than is a victorious fascism. Only passing reference was made to the supreme task of defeating Hitler and winning the war.

However, quite a point was made of "the crackerism" of men like Congressman Rankin. Yet, Hitler represents Rankin "crackerism" magnified a thousand fold. Not a word was said to point Hitler out as the world's champion Negro hater and that Negroes in self defense like other American citizens should direct all of their energies toward his defeat.

Does this omission mean that Randolph and White are axis agents? It most certainly does not. The very idea is perfectly ridiculous. However, their overemphasis, or better, disproportionate emphasis on our domestic ills would blind Negroes to the greater menace of Hitlerism.

What We Are Fighting For

Walter White touched the core of our problem when he stated we must fight for the right to fight for democracy. In spite of Randolph's eloquence, maximum use of the military and productive manpower represented in Negroes is not mainly or exclusively the problem of Negroes. It is the problem of all our citizens white or black, and it is our duty, since we understand the problem better, to convince our fellow citizens who are white of the urgent need to remove all barriers to the full participation of Negroes in the war program.

In this latter undertaking it is destructive of national unity to argue that we should not welcome the support of all our citizens who wish to lend a hand in this fight whether he be Jew, Catholic, yellow, white or brown. After all, is it not from various members of these groups that we are seeking some recognition of our claim for equal participation in American life. Are we to reject that recognition when it is offered to us?

American Democracy In Action

While Randolph called American democracy a miserable failure, his associate, Milton Webster, gave a report which convinced me that in spite of our national shortcomings, serious as they are, American democracy is still the most vigorous democracy in the world today. One could not think of such a meeting at which all this talk was going on being held anywhere in continental Europe where Hitler has established his power.

The only positive statement of what we have at stake came from Webster, who as a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices gave an impressive account of what the committee had been able to achieve. To me this speech meant one thing; that in America a minority can make tremendous gains toward equality if organized and led by men with sense enough to express the interests of that minority in terms of the interests of the whole nation. How otherwise can a minority cease to be a minority with special problems?

Grave Errors

Thus I think the March-On-Washington leadership is guilty of two grave errors at onc time when grave errors become disastrous errors. They are failing to make it clear to Negroes that their greatest enemy is Adolph Hitler who thinks Neroes are sub-human beasts; they are failin to emphasize our stake in American democracy; they are failing to point out that as a minority group we need strong allies to support our demand for full and equal participation in American society.

Globe and Inaepenaent
Nashville, Tenn.

CALL OFF THE MARCH

Promoters of the "March on Washington" gag have launched a drive in Nashville, we are informed, sending here a number of petitions setting forth a number of things that Negroes believe should be done to aid the war effort and asking persons to sign the blanks and become, thereby, members of a "March on Washington" society or lodge or something.

It is our contention that these are times when colored men and women should concentrate on attainable things and should work in close cooperation with fair minded white citizens to attain these things. The sponsors of the "March on Washington" movement state plainly that they do not want white citizens to be members of the organization. They thereby show themselves to be just as narrow-minded as any group of vigilantes of the white race who would form an organization and stipulate that no Negroes could belong to it.

The fact is, if we should want to see the rapid formation of all-white movements that would be making demands on behalf of "whites only," including demands for discrimination against Negroes, no better way of doing it could be devised than for us to begin drawing away to ourselves in a "March on Washington" movement.

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It is generally known that both President Roosevelt and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt look upon the "March on Washington" movement as injurious to the efforts which the Administration, against great odds, is putting forth to exact a fair deal for the minority groups, including Negroes, from all who have to do wth mobilizing the manpower of the nation for war.

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Negroes can "go places" in following the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. We are confident that a vast majority of Nashvillians realize this and will refuse to sign up in the "March on Washington" movement just to gratify A. Philip Randolph and Walter White who seem to think that the way to whip Hitler is to stage a big parade.

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Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Randolph Addresses Princeton Students

OCT 10 1942

PRINCETON, N. J.—A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington Movement, discussed the fight of the Negro for his democratic rights during a forum on international affairs last week at Princeton University.

Mr. Randolph told the Forum that the Negro was playing a major role in America today in teaching the country the "basic lessons of democracy which may save it from the fires of a devastating era of fascism."

He cited the South as the center of "racial obscurantism and economic reaction khich already is fertile ground for sowing the dragon teeth of totalitarianism."

Urging the Princeton students to support the fight for the cause of Negro liberation, Mr. Randolph asserted that such a cause was not for the Negro's sake alone, but in the interest of American democracy and freedom.

Following the talk, questions on the FEPC, the position of the Negro on the war and the attitude of the Negro toward marriage were discussed.

Mr. Randolph was invited by Dr. Dana G. Munro, dean of the School of Public and International

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

TODAY'S TALK

RANDOLPH SAYS SUBMERGING OF FEPC AMOUNTS TO ITS COMPLETE DESTRUCTION

BY A. N. FIELDS

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, National Director of what was once the March-on-Washington Movement, pointed with critical finger to President Roosevelt's recent order, submerging the FEPC in the Man-Power Commission, which," says Randolph, "amounts to complete emasculation and destruction of its usefulness." In delving into the subject further, Randolph intimates that this order came as a result of the continued growth and influence of such sinister institutions as Ku Klux Klan and other fascist-minded outfits of intolerance and bigotry in the South. The FEPC was established by Executive Order and was the first and only clear-channeled medium through which the voice of the Negro might be heard emanating from repersentatives of his own race.

A. N. Fields

RETURN PREVIOUS STATUS

The Man-Power Commission was also created by Executive order and its absorption of the FEPC indicates the utter failure of the advisors of the President to properly comprehend and interpret the true spirit and mind of the Negro masses today. This step abolishes the only policy-making body in the government on which Negroes sit. Negroes must resist this action, forcibly and intelligently, with all their might and vigor, urging that the President restore it to its independent status, responsible to the President alone," observes Randolph.

"FIRST FRONT" IS HOME FRONT

It is regrettable and a sad commentary on our "Four Freedoms" that 15,000,000 black American citizens, countless thousands of them facing the dangers of the Axis powers on land and sea, that they may give their all in making the "Four Freedoms" a reality for other nations, find that they themselves at home cannot be a party to the fruits of the "Four Freedoms." It has been well said that the "First Front" is the home front, the daily life of the nation, where advances are being made which, in the long run would be greater in importance, than the advancement on foreign fronts.

THESE ADVANCES mean the rise of the economic power of the workers—all workers—regardless of their racial identity—the unity of the people in the interests of the success of their homelands, open their minds and hearts unprejudiced and withered by indifference of their own government. This war must be fought and won by the united effort of a satisfied and sympathetic nation. It is not a Democratic nor a Republican war. It is a war in which all Americans, striving as best they can to preserve their homeland, and on the field of battle. Bullets do not discriminate between races

IT IS further argued that the President has favorably responded to every protest from labor, business, and farmers, when they consider their business threatened and injured, and that Negroes in all walks of life should write and wire the President their condemnation of this action, showing him the neecssity of reversing the order, which is the only move made by the government for the elimination of discrimination in defense industries. It is honest to say that the Fair Employment Practice Committee has done and is doing a splendid job. It has a future, if not destroyed, and has the support of Negro public opinion.

FEPC PROVOKED THE SOUTH

It's forthright opposition to all forms of discrimination and intolerance so prevalent in industries throughout the country has, of course, provoked the wrath of certain vested interests which have always been opposed to the advancement of the economic life of Black America. However, it is in the South, where the hysteria of prejudice to Negro progress is the chief culture of those who direct political affairs, that it found such champions as Governor Dixon of Alabama, who refused to accept a contract for his State because it carried a clause requiring the employment of workers, regardless of race and color.

41-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Voice Of The People

March On Washington Injurious To Labor

Editor, Journal and Guide: Perhaps the March-On-Washington movement is not as seditious as many people in Chicago are saying it is; perhaps A. P. Randolph is the strong leader editorials in the Negro press describe him as being; however, the methods which the March-On-Washington crowd is using to organize Negro communities to protest our legitimate grievances constitute a grave menace to the interest of Negro labor. This is the only conclusion to draw after hearing Randolph's recent reckless speech before 12,000 Chicago citizens.

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—GEORGE F. McCRAY
Chicago, Ill.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Probably after prolonged prayer and meditation, A. Philip Randolph announced abandonment of plans for an "immediate" march on Washington and "will concentrate on a pressure campaign to force the Government to make some drastic changes in its treatment of the Negro," according to an item in last weeks' Pittsburgh Courier.

If the tactic of marching is a sound and effective one, as Randolph asserted us last year, it is difficult to understand why it is now abandoned when the same evils and wrongs that then existed are still admitted by Randolph, and known by all of us to exist.

If Mr. Randolph was right then, he is wrong now; and if he is right now, he was wrong then, as The Pittsburgh Courier at the time believed.

We are curious to know what sort of a "pressure campaign" Mr. Randolph contemplates which is calculated to be more effective than the torpedoed march on Washington.

If this campaign is to consist of mass meetings and letter writing, how will this differ from the work so efficiently being done by the National Association for the Advancementh of Colored People and the "Double V" clubs?

In brief, what reason has the March on Washington movement for continued existence if it is to merely duplicate work already being done, save to inflame the masses with oratory and then leave them stranded by constantly postponing loudly advertised measures?

Is this latest let-down dictated by expediency or bankruptcy?

We imagine there are a lot of Negroes who would like to know.

March On Capital Movement Cables Pledge To Ghandi

"The Informer"
Houston, Tex.
AUG 29 1942

NEW YORK CITY.—The following cablegram was sent to Mohandas K. Ghandi by the March on Washington Movement when the great public mass meeting of 10,000 Negroes was held in the City Auditorium of St. Louis, at which Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Milton P. Webster of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, and A. Philip Randolph spoke;

"The March on Washington Movement hails the struggle of India for independence. We pledge you our moral support for freedom and the victory of the United Nations. Negro people of America are also fighting for their democratic rights. Winning democracy for India and the Negro is winning the war for democracy."

The following resolution supporting the fight of India for independence was adopted, reports the MMarch of Washington Movement at its headquarters in New York.

Fights Tied

WHEREAS, The people of India are struggling for independence from the oppression of Great Britain, and the fight for their freedom is tied up with the fight for freedom of the Negro people and all oppressed races, be it

RESOLVED: That the March on Washington Movement in mass meeting assembled at St. Louis, Missouri, backs the fight of the Indian people for independence, and calls upon President Roosevelt to urge Prime Minister Churchill to put an end to the terrorism and mass murder of the Indian people, and grant them their freedom, since the denial of independence to India is inconsistent with the fight of the United Nations for a free world.

AUG 29 1942

Walter White Exposes Rebels Who Would Foment Racial Strife

"The Informer"
Houston, Tex.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—"Though even some of you may not realize it we have open rebellion bordering on treason in the United States today," declared Walter White executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People before the audience assembled at the Municipal auditorium here in a mass meeting sponsored by the March on Washington movement, Friday night, August 14.

"The rebels," said White, "are Gene Talmadge of Georgia, Governor Dixon of Alabama, Congressman Rankin of Mississippi, the Ku Klux Klan, the National Workers' League, and all those who share their views.

Taking as his theme a sentence from a new book by Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, who said that the issue at stake in this war is the matter of the domination of one people by another, Mr White declared: "We are here to let the world know that we Negroes are tired of being dominated and exploited and we want something done about it."

In a sharp address in which he charged that "sinister forces are deliberately trying to foment race riots in various parts of the country, particularly in the South," Mr. White said that the government and the people of the United States must decide: "Who is going to rule the United States— the government of all the people, or the reactionary fascist South?" Unless this decision is made, the speaker asserted, trouble may follow which may cause the United States and the United Nations to lose the war.

The leader of the NAACP quoted Governor Dixon of Alabama when he turned down a government war contract because it contained a clause against discrimination on account of race as saying: "I will not permit the state of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any Federal agency and will not permit the employes of the state to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principle of segregation or lose their jobs."

"The President of the United States issued Executive Order No. 8802 prohibiting discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin in government and war industries," Mr. White said. "The challenge to the President and to the government of all the people of this country is unmistakable and cannot be evaded.

"This is no longer a question of minorities nor of the wisdom or authority of the President in issuing Executive Order 8802," he declared. "A house divided against itself cannot stand. Either Mr. Roosevelt is our President or he must abdicate and turn over his seat to Dixon. An evasion of that issue or any weakness on the part of the President will mean collapse of authority which can do nothing but bring chaos."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

300 March On St. Louis War Firm To Demand Jobs

Group Proposes to Keep Matter In Streets Until It Is Settled

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)— Bearing placards reading, "Let's practice democracy as we preach it", and other timely captions, more than 300 colored men and women staged a quiet and orderly demonstration against discrimination in war industries here Saturday by marching around the war manufacturing plant of the Carter Carburetor corporation.

Organized by the March on Washington committee to demand that the company employ Negroes in accordance with the government's anti-discrimination order for war industries, the demonstration continued for one hour with a minimum of fan-fare. The procession wound its way around the Carter building in single file, following a leader who carried a large American flag.

Constable Jordan W. Chambers, treasurer of the March on Washing ton committee, and David M. Grant, former assistant circuit attorney, and chairman of the complainting sub-committee of the March on Washington movement, were among those participating in the demonstration. Grant carried a placard which read:

"President Roosevelt says, 'No discrimination!' St. Louis war industries reply: 'Says you' Constable Chambers' placard advised:

"Shut our mouths and stop our marches with jobs, democracy and freedom."

Some of the other printed placards tied around the bodies of the marchers read:

"Fight the Axis—don't fight us."

"Racial discrimination is sabotage."

"Our bonds help pay Carter's pay roll—why can't we work there?"

"We fight for the right to work as well as die for victory for the United Nations."

"Barring Negroes from war industries makes axis propaganda."

LITTLE HORN-BLOWING

Two police motorcycles and several automobiles accompanied the marchers, but there was little horn-blowing.

T. D. McNeal, chairman of the March on Washington committee, signed a message which was sent to High H. C. Wood, vice-president of the Carter corporation, after the demonstration. It read:

"Your attitude has forced us to take this matter into the streets. We propose to keep it in the streets unil it is settled right. We promise to come back to your plant from time to time in ever-increasing numbers."

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

March on Washington Movement Starts Campaign To Get Negroes in Utilities

DEC 23 1942

CHICAGO, ILL — Because of the demands of the War, men are being taken out of the public utilities. tI is reported that white women are making applications to work as motorwomen and conductors on the surface cars, elevated, subway, buses, as well as for places now occupied by men in the electric, gas and telephone companies.

DEC 23 1942

On account of this scarcity of man-power in certain age groups, the March On Washington Movement starts a campaign to get Negro men and women into the public utilities from which they have been barred in the past. Probably only in Detroit and New York City, public utilities have ben and still are an industry of white workers only.

As a result of a recent opinion of legal counsel, the President's Committee on Rair Employment Practice has been given jurisdiction over public utilities, the first hearings on charges of discriminations having been held with the Capitol Transit Company in Washington, D. C.

The March On Washington Movement urges Negroes in all the cities in the country to make application for jobs in all of the public utilities and take committees to wait on the Utilities Management for these jobs and raise cases of discrimination to the Fair Employment Practice Committee.DEC 23 1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Prize for Industry With Best Attitude Toward Negro Labor

Industrial Award to Be Presented On Lincoln's Birthday to Plant Which Best Exemplifies Democracy

Nov. 13, 1942

PHILADELPHIA.— The establishment of an annual award to be given to that industry which best exemplifies each year "democratic principles of goodwill toward all races," has been announced by the National Association of Negroes in American Industry.

The award, which will be given in the form of a plaque, will be presented on Lincoln's birthday, according to Joseph V. Baker, Executive Secretary of the organization.

To be known as the "Booker T. Washington Memorial Award," recognition will be accompanied by an annual dinner under the auspices of the Association and an interracial group to be known as "Men of Goodwill."

The recipient of the ward, according to the statement made here this week, will be selected by a national committee of individuals active in the industrial field.

While plans for the bestowing of the 1943 award, which will be given for industrial activity in behalf of Negroes during 1942, have not been completed, Association leaders announced here this week that "in all probability, the first award will be made in Philadelphia next February."

The statement said that Walter D. Fuller, president of the Curtis Publishing Company and an industrial advisor of the Association, will be asked to bestow the first award.

The National Association of Negroes in American Industry, which was founded two years ago, has as its objective "the increasing of goodwill between American Industrial Management and the Nation's Negroes; and the interpretation of each of these groups to the other."

In addition to Bishop David H. Sims, who is chairman of the organization's board of directors, other members of the board include Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Ludlow W. Werner, managing editor of the New York Age; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, The Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; Bishop C. C. Alleyne, of the African Methodist Zion church; Dr. William Bell, president of Alcorn, Mississippi college; Dr. James H. N. Waring Jr., principal of the Dr. John M. Gandy, former presiDowningtown Industrial school dent of Virginia State College; Dr. J.R.E. Lee, president of Florida State college.

The Industrial Advisors for 1942, all of whom are white, include, in addition to Mr. Fuller, Col. Robert S. Henry, assistant to the president of the Association of American Railroads; and Richard P. Brown, vice president of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Corporation.

Bill Up For Consideration October 12th

OCT 3 - 1942

Council Urges Citizens To Write Solons

OCT 3 - 1942

NEW YORK—(CNS)—To ensure a favorable vote on anti-poll tax legislation, when the matter comes up before Congress on Oct. 12th, youth organizations were urged by officers of the National Council of Negro Youth to begin now writing their Congressmen and Senators expressing their desire to see this law passed in this session of Congress.

It was pointed out by the group that an excellent opportunity exists as never before for the passage of the measure, since many representatives had registered some opposition to the poll-tax when the bill was passed which permits a soldier to vote without payment of this tax.

NO GUARANTEE ON VOTE

OCT 3 - 1942

"On the other hand," Miss Winifred Norman, chairman of the Council, stated, "only a partial victory has been won by getting the necessary 218 signatures on the discharge petition for the bill. It took months to bring about this result, and a signature on a discharge petition is no guarantee that the Congressman will vote for the bill, unless he is prodded by the voters back home."

"We must strike while the iron is hot to end the poll tax once for all, now," her statement continued. "It is our key to victory in fighting for the right to vote, and will give us an opportunity to vote out of Congress those reactionary Congressmen kept in office because only from one to five percent of their districts can vote."

SUGGESTIONS GIVEN

The National Council of Negro Youth offered the following suggestions for youth organizations to work on immediately.

OCT 3 - 1942

1. Write to Congressmen urging them to vote for the passage of the anti-poll tax bill when it comes up before both houses.

2. Write to friends, relatives, and organizations in the South urging them to see that absentee ballots are obtained for Negroes in the armed forces so that their votes can be registered in November against poll-tax representatives.

3. Give as much publicity as possible to the coming discussion of the poll-tax bill in Congress so that other community organizations may also take action.

41 - 1942
Guardian
Boston, Mass.

EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE

The announcement of the reorganization of the National Equal Rights League in New York is a welcome piece of news. The League is among the oldest organizations contending for full American rights for all citizens. Not only is the League the fore-runner of the several well-known militant bodies but its history provided much of the inspiration for the later fighters for freedom and equality. The League now re-enters active service and at a time when the Race need more men in the front lines on the local scene.

AUG 29 1942

The reorganizers of the League assert that it is their purpose to carry on the work of Monroe Trotter, who was one of the League's founders. This should be the Keynote for all branches of the League. What especially distinguished Trotter's work was that he was willing to devote as much of his time and energy to local grievances as to the more spectacular struggle on the national scene. He often fought alone and single-handed in cases of discrimination which were uncovered in his own community. By taking up the fight locally as well as nationally the League will best carry on the labors of Monroe Trotter.

AUG 29 1942

41-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NMA Nominates Three to Fill Bousefield's Position

WASHINGTON

The names of three members of the National Medical Association were submitted this week to Col. Sam J. Seeley, of the office of procurement and assignment of the army medical corps, to fill the position of chairman of a sub-committee created to handle matters affecting colored physicians.

AUG 8 1942

They were Drs. Clarence H. Payne, Chicago; C. Herbert Marshall, Washington, and J. G. Gathing, Houston. The physicians were nominated by Dr. H. E. Lee, president of the NMA, and approved by Dr. R. M. Hedrick, chairman of the association's trustee board.

Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, former chairman of the sub-committee, resigned July 22 to devote full time to his new duties as colonel of the all-colored medical unit attached to the Fort Huachuca military reservation.

Ask Direct Representation

Nominations for the sub-committee chairmanship came during conference war and defense committee of the NMA were holding with Col. Seeley and Surgeon General Magee on the possibility of having direct representation on the directing board of the procurement and assignment committee and upon State committees.

AUG 8 1942

Taking part in the discussions were Drs. John W. Lawlah and Herbert Marshall, Washington; R. M. Hendrick, Gary, Ind.; H. E. Lee and Joseph Gathings, Houston, and Clarence H. Payne, Chicago.

41-1942

NATIONAL NEGRO COUNCIL

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES TO HEAR FIVE POINT PLAN TO BENEFIT RACE

NOV 8 - 1942

Anti-Lynch Law, Ration Questions Raised.

NOV 8 - 1942

Postelection plans of Negroes will be outlined at a mass meeting at 3 o'clock today at Olivet Baptist church, 3100 South Park way. The meeting is sponsored by the National Negro council, of which Edgar G. Brown is director.

Speakers, in addition to Brown, will include the Rev. J. H. Jackson, pastor of the church; Dr. H. B. Hawkins, president of the Chicago Baptist conference; the Rev. W. A. Griffin, the Rev. A. J. Carey Jr., and the Rev. Joseph Evans. There are 500,000 Negroes in Illinois and 13,000,000 in the nation.

NOV 8 - 1942

Five Points Named.

The five point program, as outlined by Brown, includes a request for representation for Negroes on the 8,000 OPA rationing boards thruout the nation and, specifically, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 28th, 42d, and 43d wards in the city. The program also asks for lower rents, requesting that the OPA ceiling be set at the January, 1941, level, as has been done in Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, O., and Birmingham, Ala., instead of the level of March 1, 1942, now the standard here.

Immediate construction of $10,000,000 of war housing units from the $600,000,000 federal appropriations authorized for Chicago and New York City will be asked. Brown said it was imperative that this point of the program be carried out if epidemics of disease and crime were forestalled.

Ask Anti-Lynch Law.

The 4th point of the program proposes that labor unions which bar Negroes to membership be prohibited the right of collective bargaining. This point also asks the extension of the social security law and provision for old age pensions for ministers, domestics, and farm laborers.

The final point urges public demand to congress for the immediate passage of the anti-lynching bill which is sponsored by Rep. U. S. Guyer [Kas.]. The signatures of 218 members of the house are required to remove the measure from further consideration of the judiciary committee and to assure it of a vote before the expiration of the present session of congress.

NOV 8 - 1942

41 1942

NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

'43 BUSINESS CONFAB GOES TO BALTIMORE

Steering Committee Plans Big Campaign For Sale Of War Bonds

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP)—Baltimore has been selected as the convention city for 1943 for the National Negro Business league. The dates are August 25, 26, and 27.

This action was taken by the steering committee in a meeting held at Tuskegee last week.

In connection with the proposed nation-wide observance of the anniversary of Booker T. Washington's birthday in April, 1943, Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the league and president of the Universal Life Insurance company, exhibited the 1943 calendar just released by Universal Life in which Booker T. Washington's birth date is conspicuously printed.

This was done in response to a suggestion offered at a previous committee meeting by S. B. Fuller, regional vice-president and president of the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce, that all Negro concerns which have calendars printed to emphasize April 5 as the league founder's birthday.

War Bond Drive

Following the suggestion of Roscoe C. Dunjee, steering committee member and editor of the Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City, the group expressed unanimous opinion that Negroes, now engaged in war industries, should invest in war bonds, and in farm lands and city property.

Those present included Dr. J. E. Walker, president; Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman, steering committee; Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, president National Negro Housewives league; B. G. Olive Jr., and Roscoe C. Dunjee, members of the steering committee; W. S. Hornsby, G. D. Rogers, and Lewis McKissack, regional vice-president; Miss Mary Beasley, George W. Powell, Dr. I. W. Josey and L. D. Perry, members, executive committee; R. R. Moton Jr., assistant registrar and Albon L. Holsey, executive secretary.

Others invited to sit with the body were Maceo T. Walker, actuary for the Universal Life Insurance company, Memphis; Calvin McKissack, contractor, Nashville; W. S. Hornsby Jr., Augusta, Ga.; and Lloyd Isaacs, production manager; and L. H. Foster Jr., treasurer of Tuskegee.

41-1942

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

Negro Congress Head Urges FDR:

Smash Terror in South

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.
AUG 14 1942

Hitler's fascist theory of "white supremacy" is being used by a small but powerful group of political hooligans to sabotage America's war effort, Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, declared in a letter to President Roosevelt yesterday.

The Negro leader asked the Commander-in-Chief "to speak out resolutely in condemnation of the 1942 Copperheads."

AUG 14 1942

"These Copperheads, no less than those of 1863, must be prosecuted as traitors to the cause of democracy," Yergan said. "The objectives of the Atlantic Charter, for which we are fighting this people's war, demand of our government such a course of action."

The Dixons and Talmadges of Alabama and Georgia, the letter points out, are wrapped in the blood-stained robes of the KKK. They are doing their vicious work with the aid of anti-administration, anti-labor, pro-Hitler industrialists.

AIDED BY POLL TAX

Nationally these fascists operate through the "poll tax bloc in Congress, headed by Dies of Texas, Rankin of Mississippi and Bankhead of Alabama."

The "South-wide" program, led by Horace C. Wilkinson, Birmingham attorney, has been devised to wreck the constructive work of the Fair Employment Practices Committee in the South.

"Thus they would sow disunity in the nation's war effort by raising falsely as an issue the Negro people's win-the-war demands for abolition of discrimination in the country's industrial, military and civilian life, in order to advance their fifth column work of sabotaging our government's war production drive."

AUG 14 1942

The President was urged to act immediately against the agents of Hitler in this country.

Washington Tribune
Washington. D. C.

Guyer, Anti-Lynch Bill Solon, To Address Congress Conference

DEC 19 1942

The three-day session of the National Negro Congress and the United Government Employees at Shiloh Baptist Church, celebrating the 78th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, will hear Congressman U. S. Guyer, Republican of Kansas, sponsor of the anti-lynching legislation in the House during the past year, Sunday, January 3.

Congressman John Marshall Robinson, Republican of Kentucky, another member of the Judiciary Committee, who will sponsor the anti-poll tax legislation in the new Congress will also speak.

Senator Warren W. Barbour, Republican of New Jersey, sponsor of a Civil Rights Bill for the District of Columbia and champion of the legislation to provide old-age pensions for ministers, domestics, and agricultural workers will be another speaker during the conference.

DEC 19 1942

Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican of Wisconsin and champion on the floor of the Senate to obtain a non-discrimination amendment in the OPA and Price Stabilization Act, and Congressman Merlin Hull, Progressive of Wisconsin, are listed speakers.

"We are urging the public generally to get back of this united drive to pass an anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and civil rights law," said Edgar G. Brown, chairman of the conference and director of the National Negro Council. "All friends of democracy at home should get on the firing line and back up the 400,000 Negro soldiers fighting and dying for the four freedoms. We must have freedom from prejudice in Washington."

Revs. W. H. Jernagin, president of the National Baptist Congress; Robert M. Williams, chairman of the District's Civic Committee of the Methodist Union, and E. L. Harrison, president of the District Baptist Convention, have been authorized as a steering committee for the conference's campaign to obtain the constitutional rights of 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States.

Negro Pro-Red Leader 'Makes Good' Over WNYC

World Telegram
New York, N. Y.
APR 24 1942

Max Yergan, one of the country's foremost Negro leaders of Communist causes, who was dropped from the faculty of City College a year ago, is to be guest speaker over city station WNYC Sunday at 4 p. m. The program in which he is to be interviewed is part of a series entitled: Negro Contributions, Those Who Have Made Good.

The Daily Worker, which ran Mr. Yergan's photograph yesterday as a WNYC speaker, carried on an unsuccessful campaign to have him reinstated in City College last April. He himself said he was dropped because he was "unwise" enough to concern himself with problems of the community.

Dr. Harry N. Wright, the president, said it was because he "demonstrated no special scholarship" in his field of history. The history department said he was dropped because he was not a historian, never wrote anything in the field of Negro history, and was no Ph.D.

Mr. Yergan was president of the National Negro Congress and on the national council of the American Peace Mobilization. Both were Communist-front organizations which fought this country's defense and foreign programs and denounced the Allied cause as "imperialistic" and "undemocratic."

He presided at the 1940 meeting which dissolved the League for Peace and Democracy, then under fire as a Communist organization.

Last May he issued a statement challenging the good faith of Mayor La Guardia, Governor Lehman and 58 other prominent persons who had urged the greater employment of Negroes in defense industries.

Bridges Ruling Flayed By Negro Congress

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.
MAY 30 1942

Calling for reversal of Attorney General Biddle's order to deport Harry Bridges, officers of the American Negro Congress yesterday declared in a statement that the ruling, disruptive of national unity and the war effort also "strikes directly at the struggles of the Negro people."

The statement was issued by Dr. Max Yergan, president and John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Congress. The text follows:

"In the face of the heroic contribution which Harry Bridges has made and continues to make in the cause of a united labor movement's production for victory program; in the face of the contribution Bridges has made and continues to make in the interest of unity of all the American people in a nation at war, the attorney general's deportation order strikes a blow for Hitler. It strikes a foul blow against cause of national unity, against the wartime interests of the American people and against whole war effort.

"Because the interests of a united labor movement and a united American people fighting to win the war, represent so completely the interest of Negro people, the Attorney general's action against Bridges strikes directly at the struggles of the Negro people, who today, seek to break down every barrier which keeps them from fully releasing their entire energies for the war.

"The cause of national unity, of a united labor movement that is daily making sacrifices to insure victory in 1942, and the cause of victory for all the American people, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, demands that the attorney general's ruling be reversed."

Negro Congress Moves To N.Y. Headquarters

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
JUN 13 1942

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Removal of the national office of the National Negro Congress from Washington to New York, effective July 1, was announced by the executive board of the organization in a statement released through the office of the president, Max Yergan, and made public here this week.

This action was taken by the board at a meeting held here at the Harlem Y.W.C.A., Sunday, May 24. The Washington office of the Congress will continue to operate as a national bureau of the organization, under the direct supervision of the executive secretary, John P. Davis, the announcement said. George B. Murphy Jr., administration secretary, will operate out of the national office.

Other changes, announced by the board, growing out of a national program adopted at the meeting included the election of Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union, C.I.O., as treasurer of the congress; issuance of a policy statement on the Negro and the war effort, and the removal of Henry Johnson, as an officer and member of the organization.

Smith, a nationally known trade union leader, is chairman of the Congress' War Production committee. He succeeds U. Simpson Tate, accountant for the United Federal Workers, C.I.O. Tate has been national treasurer of the congress since 1936.

The policy statement appeared in the form of a paid advertisement in the city edition of the Chicago Defender the week of May 30, and in the Washington Post, leading white daily paper, Tuesday, June 2.

The statement characterized the war as a peoples war, recognized the struggle of Negro people for full and equal participation in all phases of the war as a "demand to win the war;" urged the government to take further action to strengthen the FEPC and to break down the discriminatory barriers against Negroes in the war effort; and called for immediate opening of a western front in Europe against Hitler.

Negro Congress Raps Dies' Smear

P. M.
New York, N. Y.
9/3/42

The National Negro Congress has added its voice to the swelling protest against Rep. Martin Dies' latest effort to smear liberals in the Government as "Communist-led."

Max Yergen, president of the Congress, in a statement issued in New York, took up the cudgel against Dies in behalf of four Negroes whom the Texas ranter included in his latest smear of 20 public figures.

Said Yergen:

"The latest attack of Poll Tax Congressman Dies upon a score of Administration officials, four of them Negro leaders, whose records in defense of democracy are unquestioned, fully exposes him as a leader of the American friends of Hitler Fascism.

"The attack on Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dean William Pickens, Prof. E. Franklin Frazier and Prof. Eugene Holmes is actually a foul blow aimed at the entire Negro people, whose just fight to win full and equal participation in the Nation's war effort represents the highest expression of patriotic devotion to the cause of victory in this People's War."

41
B-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk. Virginia

New President Of Organization Society

AT THE 30th annual meeting held at Chatham last week Lorenzo C. White, of Hampton, was elected president of the Negro Organization Society, to succeed Rev. Dr. M. E. Davis, of Portsmouth, who expressed a desire to retire for reasons of health and pressure of his Church work.

Nov. 21/1942

Mr. White is not new to the work of the Organization Society. For ten years—1920-1930—he was field secretary, a position which admirably prepares one for the even more important responsibilities of directing head. His long experience in the public relations department of Hampton Institute, where he is now campaign director, also qualifies him for the post by reason of his extensive contacts.

Mr. White, like others who have played an important role in the activities of the Organization Society, has also had the benefit of an "apprenticeship" under the late Dr. Robert R. Moton, who was one of the founders of the Society, and who was its president for several years. He is imbued with the Moton philosophy of charting a course for social reforms.

Dr. Davis, who has served the Society well for 12 years, took up where the late Major Allen Washington laid down his work. Major Washington was also a colleague of Dr. Moton. Dr. Davis has guided the Society during its most difficult years, and despite depression and changing conditions, has, with the able collaboration of his associate officers, kept the purposes, for which the Society was founded vitalized.

There is a definite place for the Negro Organization Society in Virginia, but in order to fill this place it must receive larger public support, and some State support. An organization whose slogan is better homes, better farms, better schools, better health, and better business, is needed in these times more than ever.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Consents To Talk On Phone Invitation

Delegates From All Over State Attend Wartime Program

(Another Story on Page 1)

(Staff Correspondence)

CHATHAM, Va.—The unscheduled appearance of Governor Colgate W. Darden Jr. at the final session last Friday night proved a fitting climax to the highly constructive, three-day session of the 30th annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, Inc. This year's theme was "The Society's Responsibility to the War Effort."

Including in its membership school and community leagues, farmers, and various organizations throughout the state, these organizations sent a large delegation. All programs were held in the auditorium of the new Chatham Community Center.

Dr. Luther P. Jackson, chairman of the social science unit and professor of history at Virginia State College, presided over the opening session Wednesday afternoon.

Nov. 21, 1942

BANK PRESIDENT SPEAKS

The featured address on this program, devoted to "Better Business," was delivered by Irvin Taylor, president of the Danville Savings and Trust Company. The address was full of pointed and timely information on the general field of business.

In addition, Mr. Taylor gave a constructive outline which he said would be necessary for Negroes to maintain permanent security in business.

A general discussion followed on "Training Negroes for Defense Work."

MAYOR AND EDUCATOR HEARD

The Rev. R. J. Jones presided over the evening session and Dr. H. V. Fitzgerald, mayor of Chatham, extended greetings on behalf of the local citizens. The principal address was given by Dr. Edmund J. Lee, rector of Chatham Hall, one of Virginia's leading schools for girls.

Dr. Lee's address was built around Armistice Day. Drawing on his world wide travels, which include 25 years spent in China, he dwelt largely on the principal of human rights and liberties as the basis for true democracy.

"Better Homes" was the feature of the Thursday morning meeting, with Miss L. A. Jenkins of Virginia State College presiding. Miss Sally A. Kurka, nutrition consultant of the state department of health, acted as chairman of the panel discussion, "Applying Nutrition to Present Day Living," in the absence of Dr. A. L. Carson, director of maternal and child health for the state department of health.

VPI TEACHER SPEAKS

Members of the panel included state and county health officials. Miss Maude E. Wallace, assistant director of extension at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, delivered the main address of the morning.

Dr. M. E. Norris of Kilmarnock presided over the Thursday afternoon session, devoted to "Better Health." Two motion pictures, "Middletown Goes To War" and "They Do Come Back," were shown through the courtesy of the Virginia State Tuberculosis Association.

ALL-DAY CLINIC

One of the highlights of the whole session was the all-day clinic on Thursday, held in the library of the center, and conducted by Drs. M. E. Norris, J. L. Harris, and Jerry Luck, both of Danville. The physicians brought their own equipment and all examinations were free.

John W. Whitten, field representative of the War Savings Staff, U. S. Treasury Department, substituted for William Pickens, chief of the Negro Organizations Division of the War Savings Staff, as principal speaker at the evening meeting over which William M. Cooper of Hampton Institute, member of the Office of War Information, presided.

Mr. Cooper also presided over the panel discussion, "What Part Should We Play in Winning the War." The Pittsylvania County Teachers' Association and the Pittsylvania County-Wide School League sponsored a reception for officers, guest speakers, and delegates at the conclusion of the meeting.

The Friday morning program was devoted to "Better Farms," with T. B. Patterson, district farm agent with offices at Virginia State College, presiding.

FARMERS CHALLENGED

In his address on "Farmers In A Changing World," Dr. John S. Lockett, director of agriculture at Virginia State, told his audience that the Virginia farmer must meet the "challenge of the '40's" being on the alert in the midst present labor shortages and the ning program which includes implements and supplies.

Diversified farming, said Dr. Lockett, is the key to many farm problems. "The one-crop system has done more to cripple the Southern farmer than any other one evil," he added.

He also urged farmers to offer security to rural youths by taking them in as partners or giving them a part of the land for their own.

HORTICULTURIST SPEAKS

The highlight of the morning was the illustrated lecture on "A Year 'Round Garden As An Aid to the War Effort" by Joseph S. Higginbotham, horticulturist, of Hampton Institute.

Mr. Higginbotham, a recognized expert in his field, gave a "down to earth" discussion on several varieties of vegetables, samples of which he brought from his gardens at Hampton.

Among those presented at this session was Miss Mamie Tanner, a senior in the S. C. Abrams High School, Fluvanna County, and president of the statewide junior organization of the society. Miss Tanner came as a delegate to present $25 from the juniors to the parent body.

Miss India Hamilton, Jeanes supervisor of schools in King William County, presided at the Friday afternoon session, which featured addresses by Dowell J. Howard, state supervisor of agricultural education, and A. G. Macklin, curriculum counselor for Negro high schools of Virginia.

In his discussion of "The Schools and the War Effort," Mr. Howard declared that American schools should be steeped in American ideals, and that teachers should set the ideal example by "living the life."

Virginia's system of education is flexible, embracing the "doing while learning" plan, said Mr. Howard. He added that the state's program aimed to give every educational opportunity to every individual, regardless of race.

SEVEN-POINT PROGRAM

Mr. Macklin spoke on the seven-point program of the schools. The program, he said, has as its objective the teaching of practical living. Students need to be taught to live today rather than read about events happening thousands of years ago.

Stressing the importance of teaching democracy in the schools, Mr. Macklin pointed out that the rationing system is one of the best examples. This gives to all equal opportunity to procure necessities on the same level, he said.

Before the governor's arrival at the closing session, Robert F. Nelson, state administrator of the War Savings Staff, had made an earnest plea for increasing support of the war effort by the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps.

GUIDE EDITOR SPEAKS

Prior to his talk, P. B. Young Sr., Journal and Guide editor, had delivered the main address of the evening.

Speaking on "The Negro and the War Effort," Mr. Young declared that "America's number one job today is to win the war by raising and equipping armed forces—naval and military—that will destroy the enemy on the fighting fronts of the world."

"But wars are also won, or lost," he said, "on the civilian front, upon whose morale and staying power the whole war effort may depend."

MORALE LOW AT FIRST

At the outset of the defense program, the speaker said, Negro morale had been depressed by measures obviously intended to prevent the full participation of members of the race in the program.

Later developments had removed many of these obstacles, he said, and "Negro morale is higher today than at any time since the beginning of the war effort.

"During the 160-odd years of the life of this republic, the Negro has never failed to give abundantly and cheerfully of his labor, his material possessions and his life, that the ideals of liberty and democracy should be achieved and sustained. In the present crisis we shall not fail our country."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Intends To Afford All Security

Virginia's Chief Executive Speaks At NOS Meeting

Nov. 21, 1942

By LeROY S. HART

CHATHAM, Va.—"As long as I am Governor, I shall carry out the laws of the state of Virginia and not delegate that power to any group," Governor Colgate W. Darden Jr., told the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, Inc., at the final session Friday night of the 30th annual meeting which opened here Wednesday, November 11, at the Chatham Community Center.

If any group, anywhere in the state, decides to take the law into its own hands, the governor declared, that he would put down such an uprising with the forces at his command, if necessary.

Governor Darden justified this uncompromising stand by saying that an intelligent approach to any problems arising in the state will bring about a wise and reasonable solution.

"WORK TOGETHER"

"If we work together in that direction," said the state's chief executive, "we need have no fear of results."

Contacted by telephone when he arrived in Chatham to speak at a War Bond rally, the Governor immediately accepted the invitation of the society to give a brief talk at the closing meeting of the session.

Governor Darden was presented by P. B. Young Sr., who sketched briefly the history of the Negro Organizatiin Society, gave its objectives, and reviewed its activities.

Governor Darden warned his audience of the "desperate and trying days" through which we are passing, and expressed his appreciation of the continued loyalty of all citizens, black and white, in Virginia's part in the war effort.

NO DOUBT OF LOYALTY

Speaking of the Negro, he said he had "profound respect" for the race and its achievements, and entertained "no doubt of its continued loyalty."

The governor reemphasized former public utterances on the falsity of rumors of violence and social friction attributed to Negro citizens of Virginia. It was at this point that the state's Chief Executive struck at troublemakers and those who might dare to take the law into their own hands in Virginia.

In the conclusion of his brief address, Governor Darden commended the program of the Negro Organization Society and added that any individual or group, regardless of race or class, would be welcome to his office to discuss their problems with him.

"I might not be able to grant all requests or help in solving all problems, but I give you my pledge that I will do the best I can," the Governor said.

Liu Liang Mo to Speak On Negro Youth

P.M. Daily
N.Y.C. Nov. 14 1943

Liu Liang Mo, of China War Relief, will report to the New York State Conference of Negro Youth how the youth of China are working to achieve the conference theme: *Victory and Full Citizenship Rights.*

The conference will be held Nov. 20, 21 and 22 at the Abyssinia Baptist Church.

Other speakers will include:

City Councilman A. Clayton Powell.

Robert Cooper, director of Wiltwyck School.

Judge Hubert Delaney.

Ferdinand Smith, treasurer of the National Maritime Union.

Charles Berkley, of the Governor's Committee on Discrimination.

Guichard Parris, of the NYA.

Charles Collins, of the Negro Labor Victory Committee.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FAMED SINGER WILL APPEAR AT TUSKEGEE

APR 4 - 1942

Youth Group To Sponsor Event At Conference On April 18

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Announcement was made this week that Paul Robeson will be presented for the first time in the Deep South when he sings at the cultiural session of the fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference, which is to be held at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Saturday, April 18.

The singer's first appearance in the deep South will be before an audience of delegates and friends who gather at the first south-wide conference of Negro youth devoted to natonal unity and national defense.

Robeson, who has just completed a series of concerts in the mid-west and west has many times in the past months spoken out for an end to the discrimination which is menacing the successful defense of America. He has also stated that the primary issue facing our country today is the defeat of Fascism.

The Southern Negro Youth Congress, sponsors of the event, declared that Robeson's appearance will be especially appropriate because the great singer symbolizes more than any other American, the spirit of international unity against Hitlerism which will keynote the conference.

APR 4 -

It was pointed out that, before the National Administration recognized the full meaning of the Japanese threat to American security, Robeson sang Chinese war songs to the soldiers of Chiang Kai-shek's army.

In 1938 he visited the trenches of Spain and with his songs encouraged Negro and white American volunteers in the Spanish Republican Army. In London he gave benefits for the British troops, and he is greatly loved and admired in the Soviet Union where for many years the Robeson family made its home.

The cultural session of the conference is expected to draw a record attendance from Tuskegee students and faculty members, as well as music lovers throughout Alabama and in nearby metropolitan centers of Atlanta, Chattanooga and Nashville.

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Women urged to Attend Tuskegee Conference

APR 4 - 1942

Birmingham, Ala.—The attendance of large numbers of Negro women at the Fifth All-Southern

MISS ESTHER V. COOPER

Negro Youth Conference to be held at Tuskegee Institute on April 17, 18, and 19, was urged in a letter made public today by Miss Esther V. Cooper.

APR 4 - 1942

Miss Cooper, Administrative Secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, addressing executives of the National Council of Negro Women, the national sororities, and the state federations of Colored women's clubs, pointed out that "the role of women must be an ever-increasing one at this time when the armed forces and the production centers are making such great demands upon the nation's manpower."

APR 4 - 1942

"In China, Britain and Russia," the letter stated, "the resistence of the people to enslaving powers of the enemy has been greatly strengthened by the initiative and sacrifices of women. Our Conference at Tuskegee will give special consideration to the place of Negro women in the military establishments and in the expanding war industries. It will also discuss ways of meeting the added responsibilities in home-making which the war places before the women of the race."

APR 4 - 1942

Miss Cooper, who has served as an official of the Southern Negro Youth Congress for the past two years is a native of Arlington, Virginia. After attending the public schools of Washington, D. C., she entered Oberlin College. Graduating in 1938, she went on to Fisk University where she received her Master of Arts Degree under the tutelage of Dr. Charles S. Johnson. Her Master's thesis, which deals with the question of trade unionism among Negro domestic workers, will be published in a forthcoming issue of the Journal of Negro Education.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Robeson To Sing At Meef

APR 3 - 1942

First Concert In The South to Be at Tuskegee Confab

APR 3 - 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Announcement was made today that Paul Robeson will be presented for the first time in the South, when he sings at the cultural session of the fifth All-Southern Negro Youth conference, which is to be held at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Saturday, April 18.

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APR 3 - 1942

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Presentation To Be Made At Annual Session

MAR 1 1 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (SNS) — The Southern Negro Youth Congress announced this week that Private Joe Louis Barrow had just been named to receive the award presented to the most outstanding Southern Negro youth of the year. The award which is to take the form of an honor plaque will be presented on the closing night of the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference at Tuskegee Institute, Sunday, April 19. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, who is the sponsor of the award will present it.

In announcing the award, the Southern Negro Youth Congress said that Joe Louis had been the first youth chosen to receive the honor which is to be presented annually to the Southern youth who has contributed the most to the advancement of his people in any honorable field.

MAR 1 1 1942

Born in Alabama in the shack of a share-cropper, Joe Louis has himself shared the experiences of thousands of other Negro youth of the South. Today Joe Louis has distinguished himself for his unselfish devotion to the cause of his people and for his valuable contribution to the defense of his country.

In answer to a letter from Louis E. Burnham, Organizational Secretary of the SNYC, Lieutenant Brenizer, Commanding Officer at Camp Upton where Louis is stationed had this to say of the champion, "I know that you will be interested in learning that Private Barrow is doing a most excellent job at soldiering and thus continues to contribute an example as an outstanding young man of his race."

The presentation of this award to Joe Louis will terminate the Conference which is to bring together Southern youth from all walks of

Sessions of the Conference will begin on Friday April

MAR 1 1 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Southern Youth Leaders Consider Role In Defense

JAN 3 - 1942

Meet at Tuskegee With Adult Leaders to Map Program Outlining Position in Defense of America.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sixty youths and adults from seven Southern states convened at Tuskegee Institute on Sunday, Dec. 28 to attend the winter national council meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. Because of the war which is now being waged against the Axis powers this meeting is significant in considering the role of Negro youth in the defense of America.

Among the distinguished adults present were Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and chairman of the adult advisory board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress; Forrester B. Washington, president of the Atlanta School of Social Work; William Y. Bell, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League; Dr. J. Max Bond, educator; Bishop B. G. Shaw, Attv. Arthur Shores of Birmingham, Ala.; A. A. Hicks farm demonstration agent, Alabama; Miss Rachel Taylor, executive secretary, YWCA, Nashville; Miss Dura Rice, executive secretary, YWCA, Birmingham; and others.

JAN 3 - 1942

Among the youth attending are Edward E. Strong, honorary chairman of the Southern Negro Youth Congress; Carleton Lee, Southern Hi-Y secretary, YMCA; Miss Ethel James, YWCA secretary, Houston Texas; Raymond Tillman, Transport Workers Union, New Orleans La.

Birmingham, Ala. Digest
March 28, 1942.

UNIONISTS TO TAKE PART IN TUSKEGEE MEET

Southern Negro Youth Conference April 17-19

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Several outstanding leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Alabama and the South will attend the fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference to be held at Tuskegee Institute here on April 17, 18 and 19. More than 1,000 delegates, Negro youth from all over the South will be in attendance.

Among the CIO representatives who are expected to attend the three-day session are President William Mitch of the Alabama State Industrial Union Council; District Representative Hartford Knight of the United Mine Workers of America; International Representative Alton Lawrence of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Jessie Doster, International Representative of the IUM-M&SW; International Executive Board Member Warren G. Horie of the Transport Workers Union, New Orleans, La., and others.

Mrs. Louise O. Charlton, U. S. Commissioner, is among those who will attend from Birmingham. Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and member of the War Labor Board and Mrs. Eudora Ramsey Richardson, supervisor, Virginia Writers Project, are among the Conference sponsors.

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has had four South-wide meetings of Negro youth in the past:. Richmond, Virginia, 1937; Chattanooga, Tenn., 1938; Birmingham, 1939; New Orleans, 1940. In each of these conferences, organized labor has taken an active part.

After the Richmond Conference in 1937, the Southern Negro Youth Congress was responsible for the organization of 5,000 Negro tobacco workers in Virginia who have increased the community earning power by more than $2,000,000 and are now members of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, (CIO). When the conference was held in Birmingham in 1939, delegates from the Industrial Union Council and many of the locals attended and contributed to the success of the meeting. In New Orleans, the organized longshoremen helped in the organization of the conference and in the first Community Theatre of the city.

The Southern Negro Youth Congress therefore counts organized labor as one of its best friends.

The theme of the conference is Negro Youth Fighting for America. The program will concern itself with Negro youth in the battle for production, civilian defense, armed forces and in strengthening Democracy's foundations in the South. The closing Victory Rally will feature the C. C. Spaulding Award, which will be awarded to Joe Louis for having performed distinguished service to his people.

The offices of the Southern Negro Youth Congress are located at 514 Masonic Temple Bldg., Birmingham. All interested are asked to contact that office.

Invites Women

Knoxville Journal
March 26, 1942

MISS ESTHER COOPER, administrative secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, who is inviting women to attend the fifth session of the congress in large numbers. The congress convenes at Tuskegee Institute for three days beginning April 17th.

Hero's Kin To Receive War Bond Gift

Birmingham Sales
APR 10 1942

DORIE MILLER'S PARENTS TO BE FETED AT YOUTH CONFERENCE

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.—High tribute will be paid to Dorie Miller, the Negro messman who came out of the mess hall of his ship to man an machine gun during the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor last December 7th, at the 5th All-Southern Negro Youth Conference meeting at Tuskegee Institute, April 17, 18, and 19th.

The parents of Doris Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Conery Miller of Waco, Texas, will be peter guests at the Conference. They are to attend the Conference at the expense of Southern Negro Youth Congress, and will be awarded a one hundred dollar defense bond in the name of the nation's hero, it was announced today by Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Youth Congress. In a letter to the Millers Mr. Burnham stated in part:

—One of the features of the program will be to pay tribute to your son, Dorie Miller, whose glorious deeds have made him a hero in the hearts of millions of Americans. At the closing session on Sunday, April 19th, a campaign will be started to have one million citizens sign a petition to the Congress of the United States asking that a proper symbol of recognition be awarded to your son. We should like you both to be present at that time to witness this ceremony and also to receive a one hundred dollar defense bond in the name of the nation's hero, Dorie Miller."

APR 10 1942

Already bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress to authorize the granting of the Congressional Medal to the young naval hero. John W. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, is sponsor of the house resolution, H. R. 6800; Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, introduced the Senate resolution, S. 2392.

RACIAL PARITY ORGED BY DAVIS

Birmingham Post
APR 17 1942
Birmingham, Ala.

Fuller Share For Negroes In War Effort Hailed By Army General

APR 17 1942

By United Press

TUSKEGEE, April 20.—Advocating the complete elimination of all racial distinction and the recognition of "all persons who constitute our citizenry as full citizens," Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, only Negro ever to achieve the rank of general in the Army, spoke yesterday before the All-Southern Negro Youth Congress at Tuskegee Institute.

"We Americans," Davis said, "have placed too much emphasis on race. I think that we should eliminate race altogether."

Tendency Is Cited

Davis, assigned to the office of the inspector general, War Department, said he had recently observed "a general tendency in influential official quarters to allow Negro youth a fuller share in the war effort.

"I know that you are all with me in my hope that this tendency will quickly magnify itself so as to enable the Negro youth of our country to contribute in full measure to the winning of this war."

The Negro general's address brought to a close the Sunday session of the congress.

APR 17 1942

Stimson Sends Greetings

Davis said he brought greetings from Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, and, "moreover, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff before he left on his mission to England, asked me to convey to you his earnest hope that something constructive might result from this convention looking to greater fulfilment by Negro youth of their duty and obligation to our country in this hour of great peril."

The Negro race must be patient, Davis said, "as long established customs cannot be changed overnight. We must continually look forward to fitting ourselves for the responsibilities of citizenship in order that we may enjoy the peace for which we fight and so that we may participate in the benefits of our form of government."

41-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

500 Negro, White Youth Meet in Deep South

Hit Jim Crow, Pledge All for Victory

APR 2 2 1942

By Claudia Jones

The Fifth All - Southern Negro Youth Congress, brought together over 500 delegates and 200 observers from 20 Southern states, from Mexico, and British Guinea Settlement, April 17-19. At this historic conference, 6,000 persons from Tuskegee, Birmingham, Atlanta and neighboring communities participated.

The SNYC, in its conference "Negro Youth Fighting for Victory" unanimously pledged in answer to greetings from President Roosevelt, the "full and unswerving loyalty of Negro youth of the South" to the fight for victory over the Axis powers of barbarism and slavery. Approximately 1,000 soldiers stationed at Tuskegee, attended the Conference sessions.

The President's message follows:

"To the Fifth All Southern Negro Youth Conference:

"Greetings:

"As you are gathering in conference, the burdens and the hazards of total war threaten the very foundation upon which is based your right to hold such a meeting. Every American citizen, without regard for his race or his creed, has an irrevocable interest in the outcome of this struggle for victory.

"To your expressed purpose, 'We shall dream, organize and build for Freedom, Equality, Opportunity,' now must be added the determination to work and fight with every ounce of your strength and ability to preserve your right to so dream and organize and build.

"Victory must and will be ours! Your strength, your courage, and your loyalty to your country help assure this victory, out of which will come a peace built on universal freedom such as many men have not yet known, and which the youth of today shall enjoy as the men and women of tomorrow

(Signed)

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

APR 2 2 1942

The broad representation, from churches, trade unions, Y's, NAACP councils, and white youth organizations, showed a cross-section of unity of forces in the deep South who are working to win the war. This unity was emphasized, by the message from Wendell Willkie to the Conference who wrote, in part:

"In your hearts, as in the hearts of all the youth of America, there is no doubt about the outcome of this war. At your meeting you are emphasizing your determination to see this thing through to a final overwhelming and complete victory."

The whole tone of the conference indicated the enthusiastic support of the fact that there is no question of Negro youth for the war. At the same time the conference emphasized the need for the full citizenship of Negro Americans and for their full integration in the war effort. This was confirmed in the letter of reply sent by the Conference to the President, which stated:

"We stand with you, Mr. President in believing that 'victory can and must be ours.' . . . Negro youth look to you in the hope and confidence that our government will continue to bring Negro citizens more fully into the war effort. We are disturbed by the knowledge that to the extent that discriminatory barriers remain against our fuller participation in our democratic way of life, in the production effort and armed forces, the nation's war effort and our national unity is weakened. Our nation can ill afford to deprive itself of the full resources of any patriotic citizen. . . ."

In recognition of the need for fuller integration of the Negro people to win the war and in keeping with their democratic rights, the program urged **"greater vigor in bringing Negro citizens more effectively and fully into participation in the war effort. Our national unity and the war effort are weakened by discriminatory barriers against our fuller participation in our democratic way of life."**

The conference also took a vigorous stand against "the attempts of those few Americans who, equipped with influence and means seek to divide the people, appease the enemy and foster fifth column activity" and urged that measures be taken to curb them, since the interests of national unity require this.

APR 2

URGE SECOND FRONT

Declaring their "supreme confidence that the year 1942 can be the year of victory, the conference urged, "the opening up of a Western Front, now."

The closing victory rally heard an inspiring address from Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis, Negro general who accepted the C. C. Spaulding award for Joe Louis, presented by the Southern Negro Youth Congress for "outstanding service to the nation and the Negro people." The general stated, that he had "recently observed a general tendency in influential official quarters to allow the Negro youth a fuller share in the war effort." He emphasized the fact that the Southern Negro Youth Congress was being looked to by government as well as the whole nation to make an enormous contribution to America's armed might against the Axis.

General Davis brought greetings to the assembled delegates from Secretary of War Stimson and Chief of Staff Marshall, the latter, he said, before he left for London had asked Gen. Davis to convey to the conference his earnest hope that something constructive might result from looking to greater fulfillment by Negro youth of their obligation to our country in this hour of peril.

URGES FIGHT FOR UNITY

APR 2 1942

Urging Negro youth to fight disunity, General Davis warned against the "insidious propaganda which aims at disunity of our people." He stated his belief that "intelligent Americans can and do understand appreciatively the perplexity of the Negro youth who is frustrated occasionally in his desire to serve his country" and lauded the fact that "from Boston Commons to the battlefields of Europe" Negro Americans have always demonstrated their loyalty and courage beyond the call of duty. His entire speech in which he dealt with the overcoming of the problems of discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces, production and civilian defense, was a plea for greater national unity, which he urged the delegates to fight for as the solution to these problems.

At this same session, Mr. and Mrs. Connery Miller, parents of Dorie Miller, guests of the conference were awarded a $100 defense bond. Mrs. Miller thanking the delegates said.

"I am glad to share my pride with you in my son Dorie. He was always a fighter against fascism. You delegates, together with my son will win victory over fascism."

ROBESON SINGS

Another highlight of the conference was the Saturday night concert and appearance of the great artist, Paul Robeson. It was the first time that the great artist had been to the deep South, and 4,000 persons, Negro and white, poured into Tuskegee campus to hear him. His brilliant renditions of Negro fol songs, English and Soviet songs, wa followed by an inspiring speech i which he urged the delegates t "align themselves with all forces fighting fascism and to forth shoulder to shoulder with Soviet Union, China and the Brit Isles."

A plan of action adopted by conference included, a delegat to visit the President, leaders of AFL and CIO, to discuss and s out possibilities for the conver of a national conference for integration of the Negro people win the war. Also adopted wa proposal for a national war mob zation day of Negro youth for J 4, a national anti-poll tax campai and organizational propcsals to sure the fullest participation Negro youth in civilian defense, t armed forces and production.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute, praised t youth for convening to thi through the many complex and v ried problems which faces the n tion in the war. Emphasizing th need for training of Negro youth t fully serve the nation, he declare "only in this way can we push our selves into the full sunlight of de mocracy." Other speakers include Dr. Max Yergan, chairman of Coun cil on African Affairs; Ferdinan Smith, executive secretary of th National Maritime Union; John Hermann, white trade unionist o Transport Workers Union of Birmingham; Hartford Knight of United Mine Workers, and John Beecher, Southern representative of the FEPC.

Greetings were received from Halifax, English Ambassador, President Camacho of Mexico, President of Cuba, and Arthur Mitchell, U. S. Congressman.

Elected to leadership of the Southern Negro Youth Congress were Miss Esther V. Cooper, executive secretary, Louis Burnham, organizational secretary, and James V. Jackson, program and publicity director.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Robeson Inspires Youth At 'Skegee

APR 21 1942

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—(SNS) —Paul Robeson, the statesman, linquest and singer, was at his best in all three roles as he delighted a capacity audience in Logan Hall, Saturday night as a feature of the Fifth All Southern Youth Congress.

Starting the program after an address by Prof. S. Randolph Edmonds of Dillard University and following an interesting dramatic reading by Martha Vaughn and a creative dance by Charlotte Moton. Robeson showed himself a real American by proving he hadn't lost the common touch. This was in moving the piano to the center of the stage with the assistance of his accomplist.

APR 21 1942

With great dramatic emphasis, he delighted the audience with "Lord, God of Abraham," "Jerusalem" and "Water Boy" the latter which thrilled the gathering for the period with the clever and witty "Oh, Nr, John."

Herman Long, master of ceremonies read telegrams from Wendell Willkie and F. D. Roosevelt during the intermission then presented Mr. Robeson, the statesman. Robeson, a speaker as remarkable as he is a singer told the audience he had had a great deal of speaking to do during his travel but declared he was speaking not as a celebrity but as a youth-conscious from the beginning of his color.

APR 21 1942

He declared "I have always been proud of my race and of the songs of my people. I regard them as a great contribution to the whole world. Despite the great creative gift of other people they cannot match the simple melodies of my people.

Robeson mission was "to build pride in my people" and promise to come again to the south and bring my son who must be taught to know his people.

APR 21

In the role of the singer, Robeson showed technique and expression in rendering "The Prayer and Death Scene" by Movssorsky." Me Flea" by Burleigh. And two spirituals "Balm in Gilead," and Ezekiel Saw De Wheel." As an encore he delighted the audience with "Ole Man River," to a thunderous ovation from the audience who reluctantly permitted him to leave.

Youth Confab Highlights

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

APR 21 1942

By MARION JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM sent the largest representation to the Fifth SNYC.

Most visitors wanted to see the Tuskegee Institute Airport. Few realized until to late that the Tuskegee Airport and the 99th Pursuit Squadron were seperate.

Only one Birmian is with the 99th Pursuit Squadron. He is Newman Terrell of a prominent Birmingham family. Morehouse College has several, one being Marshall Cabiness, who asked about several folks in these parts.

Miss Esther V. Cooper introduced Paul Robeson. Herman Long of this city served as master of ceremonies. Two local residents were named to committees. They were Misses Mae Harrison and Mildred Meadows.

APR 21 1942

Labor representation was higher than cultural. Miles College endorsed the conference by sending a representation from each organization.

Paul Robeson received the greatest ovation ever accorded a Negro artist in any city, section or state of the South. He won the hearts of everyone.

Few groups knew how to attend a Conference. Many attempted to attend all sessions. The trick is assigning a person from your delegation to each session and letting the other attend as many as possible. Your group wants you to enjoy as well as learn.

APR 21 1942

Tuskegee is one of the most delightful spots in the nation. Camera fiends had a field day. From every nook and crevices you were snapped and they did.

Photo-bulbs popped every minute during the meetings. You were nearly blinded by the impact. We liked it as did the celebrities.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

DORIE MILLER'S PARENTS WILL BE FETED BY S. N. Y. C.

Hero of Pearl Harbor's Family to get $100 Defense Bond at Tuskegee Meeting

APR 17 1942

Birmingham, Ala.—High tribute will be paid to Dorie Miller, the Negro messman who came out of the mess hall of his ship to man a machine gun during the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor last December 7th, at the 5th All-Southern Negro Youth Conference, meeting at Tuskegee Institute, April 17th, 18th, and 19th.

The parents of Doric Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Conery Miller of Waco, Texas, will be feted guests at the Conference. They are to attend the Conference at the expense of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and will be awarded a one hundred dollar defense bond in the name of the nation's hero, it was announced today by Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Youth Congress. In a letter to the Millers Mr. Burnham stated in part:

APR 17 1942

"One of the features of the program will be to pay tribute to your son, Dorie Miller, whose glorious deeds have made him a hero in the hearts of millions of Americans. At the closing session, on Sunday, April 19th, a campaign will be started to have one million citizens sign a petition to the Congress of the United States asking that a proper symbol of recognition be awarded to your son. We should like you both to be present at that time to witness this ceremony and also to receive a one hundred dollar defense bond in the name of the nation's hero, Dorie Miller."

APR 17 1942

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Mrs. Grayson Thrills Tuskegee On History

Weekly Review

Vues and Previes

APR 24 1942

By BEULAH M. TERRELL

Birmingham, Ala

Youth Speaks To Youth

Here is a gist of address to the SYNC by Miss Hilda Grayson of Negro Life and History Association of Washington, D. C.

I.—The Phase Neglected:

The Negro's contribution to America in General, to Civilization; to th South.

(a) In Civics:

Not mentioned—If mentioned: Liability—Problem —NOT Asset.

(b) In Georgraphy-Economics:

"Race of thick lips, flat nose, kinky hair, black skin."

"Hewers of Wood, drawers of water."

(c) In Georgraphy:

Fail to indicate: Vast economic development of S o u t h-Negro sweat, labor, life, 1840, two-thirds world's cotton; 1850 $135 million productions Mississippi, 1,234,000 bales cotton, South $100 million—1929 crops, $646 millions.

laves, skill labor; wagons, blacksmiths, mill ,iron,, mansions, Etc. skills.

(d) History:

Civilization—Trial by jury, fine arts, industrial arts, Smeltering of iron.

Democracy:—American way of life.

Crispus Attucks—Boston Massacre 1770. Peter Salem, Solomon Poor, Bunker Hill. Long Island, with Bancroft, Lafayette, Georgia Pension, under Clarke, State Legislature. S .C. Negro served St. Legislature, freed wife, child, 3000 in Revolutionary war.

Spanish American: Four Regiments.

World War: 380,000 enrolled; 200,000 France—Four Regiments; highest honors. Charles Young, B, O, Davis.

1942 (2) Dorie Miller.

The South: Bethune, Just, Miller, Pickens. Carver, Washington. Legislature in: Alabama, Benjamin Turner-Jere Hararston, James Repair. Representative, Mississippi; B. K. Bruce, Hiram Revels, Senators, Lauisiana, Pinckney Pinchbake—Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana worked for good of all population.

Public schools ;internal revenue, labor arbitration, tariff, etc.

II. What We as Americans can do about this neglected uhase of our education:

(a) SYNC can:

Advocate through press, etc, to Department of Education in Washington for inclusion in knowledge of the Negro Culture in all educational studies, not as reports, surveys ,and studies alone, but as functioning parts of learning in classroom situations. Through books, and materials generally used in schools.

(b) All affiliated bodies: Leagues, labor groups, educational bodies,etc. See that story of Negro included in their studies.

(c) When returning home, riking ing reports, suggestion that action be taken with local school boards.

(d) Build up personal and public Foundation in our Southland.

Tag—THIS MORNING -- -- -- -- -- libraries, (books, pictures, magazines.)

For Whites
(a) A deeper appreciation of dignity and worth of human personality.
(b) Clearer concept of Democracy—Bill of Rights.

For All
(b) Interracial Cooperation. (Not discussion over sips and cups of tea).
Working together for better jobs social, and economic conditions.

For Negro
(a) Confidence in OUR NATION Hope for Southland -- -- -- -- Belief in Democracy -- -- ---- Pride in Race, Business, etc. Homes, Voting, Education ,etc. Can Face World:

In Camps, USO, YMCA, YWCA. Send soldiers a book on his race: Projects.

III. The Desirable outcome Resulting from a Broader Education in Race Culture.

For All, For Negro, For Whites

Youth Congress Meets In Tuskegee

JAN 2 - 1942

Plans Fifth All-Southern Conference and War Program

By LOUIS BURNHAM

A number of prominent Southern adults, headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, joined with approximately 100 young people in discussions as the Southern Negro Youth Congress held the regular winter meeting of its national council at Tuskegee on Sunday, December 28th. The meeting, called to consider plans for the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Congress, which will convene in the Spring of this year, and to map out a program for victory over fascism, was keynoted by short addresses by Louis E. Burnham and Esther V. Cooper, organizational secretary and administrative secretary, respectively, of the Youth Congress.

During the morning, the delegates to the meeting were conducted by Dr. Patterson and other Tuskegee officials on a tour of the campus grounds and of the air bases of the Civilian Aeronautics Authority and the 99th Pursuit Squadron of the U. S. Army. Many of those present had an opportunity to meet the famed Tuskegee flyers and to ask questions concerning techniques of flying.

JAN 2 - 1942

The afternoon was spent in serious discussion. A committee of eight youths and five adults was set up to map out detaile plans for the Fifth Conference. The body adopted four proposals to guide the activities of the Youth Congress in the coming months. They were: (1) to give full support to the government's war effort; (2) to stimulate participation of Negro youth in civcilian defense; (3) to strengthen the war effort by increasing opportunities of young Negroes to serve in all its phases; (4 to place special emphasis on securing training and job opportunities in defense industries and maintaining those opportunities which alreary exist.

Those in attendance came from 16 cities and 7 southern states. Among them were: Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of Fort Valley State Col- Dinkins, President of Selma Unilege, Fort Valley, Georgia; William versity; William Y. Bell, Executive Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League; Dean C. Johnson Dunn of State Teachers College at Montgomery; Forester B. Washington, Director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work; Miss Dura E. Rice, Executive Secretary of the Birmingham Y.W.C.A.; Miss Ethel E. James, Business and Professional Girls Secretary of the Houston, Texas, Y.W.C.A.; Dr. J. Max Bond of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Harold H. Hutsin of Birmingham Southern College; Albin H. Holsey, President of the National Negro Business League; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Lomax of Birmingham.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, who is Chairman of the Adult Advisory Board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, was host of the delegates at a luncheon which took place in the afternoon, and opened the sessions with words of greetings and encouragement from Tuskegee Institute.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

YOUTH CONFAB CONVENES AT TUSKEGEE INST.

JAN 17 1942

Map Campaign Plans For Fifth All-Southern Conference, 1942

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The meeting was called to consider plans for the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth conference which will convene in the spring of this year and to map out a program for victory over Hitlerism.

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JAN 17 1942

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Those in attendance came from 16 cities and seven southern states. Dr. F. D. Patterson, who is chairman of the Adult Advisory board of the Southern Negro Youth congress, was host of the delegates at a luncheon which took place during the meeting, and opened the sessions with words of greetings and encouragement from Tuskegee institute.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

YOUTH GROUP WILL DISCUSS WAR PROBLEMS

MAR 7 - 1942

All-Southern Conference To Begin April 17 At Tuskegee

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.— Plans for a Negro youth conference which will center around the concrete problems which the war has thrust to the forefront of American life, were made public last week as the Southern Negro Youth Congress issued the call to its fifth all-Southern meeting.

MAR 7 - 1942

The conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute, site of the 99th and 100th Jim Crow Pursuit Squadrons of the U. S. Army Air Corps, on April 17, 18 and 19.

In a letter to adult sponsors of the conference, Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Youth Congress, states, "The war against Hitlerism is our war. The future of Negro youth depends upon a decisive victory for the United Nations. In order to play our part in guaranteeing that victory, this conference will be devoted to the discussion of ways and means of increasing the opportunities of Negro youth to serve the nation in this hour of peril."

In addition to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who is chairman of the advisory board of the Youth Congress, the list of sponsors included the following college heads: President W. A. Bells of Miles Memorial college, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. F. D. Bluford of A. and T. college, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of Palmer Memorial institute, Sedalia, N. C.; Dr. Rufus Clement of Atlanta university; Dr. Frank Graham, white, of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N, C.; President David D. Jones of Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. J. J. Starkes of Benedict college, Columbia, S. C., and Dean James Taylor of North Carolina college for Negroes in Durham, N. C.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ALL-SOUTHERN CONFAB DATED FOR APRIL

MAR 7 - 1942

Opportunities For Race To Be Discussed At Conference

BIRMINGHAM.—(ANP) — The Southern Negro Youth congress, in issuing the call for its fifth all-southern meet to be held at Tuskegee institute, April 17-19, made public its plans for the conference which will center around "the concrete problems which the war has thrust to the forefront of American life."

Louis E. Brunham, organizational secretary of the congress, stated in a letter to adult sponsors of the conference that "the war against Hitlerism is our war. The future of the Negro youth depends upon a decisive victory for the United nations. In order to play our part in guaranteeing that victory, this conference will be devoted to the discussion of ways and means of increasing the opportunities of Negro youth to serve the nation in this hour of peril."

The problems to be discussed in this conference include:

1. How can Negro youth win greater opportunities to serve with dignity in the armed forces?

2. What can Negro youth do to increase their facilities for training and their placement in all phases of the expanding defense industries? How can Negro youth on the farms contribute more to the nation's war production effort?

3. How can Negro youth most speedily be integrated in the civilian defense program in the South?

MAR 7 - 1942

4. How can we strengthen the fundations of democracy by improving the status of Negro youth in the fields of health and housing; education and recreation; Race relations, citizenship?

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Southern Youth to Convene

MAR 6 - 1942

Fifth Meeting At Tuskegee April 17-19

MAR 6 - 1942

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MAR 6 - 1942

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Graham, white, University of Nor
Carolina, Chapel Hill.

...we stregthen the
...democracy by im
...us of Negro youth
...ealth and housing;
...recreation; race re
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...nsors include Dr. F
...esident of Tuskegee
...the advisory board
...gress; President W
...Memorial college.

...ference will be devoted to the dis-
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...in the fields of health and housing;
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...lations, citizenship?
...The list of sponsors include
...D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee
...A. Bell of Miles Memorial college,

Youth Congress Issues Call For 5th Conference

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
FEB 27 1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

"Negro Youth Fighting For America," Theme of Tuskegee Meeting.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Plans for a Negro youth conference which will center around "the concrete problems which the war has thrust to the fore-front of American life," were made public to day as the Southern Negro Youth Congress issued the call to its fifth all-Southern meeting. The conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute, site of the 99th and 100th Pursuit Squadrons of the U. S. Army Air Corps, on April 17, 18 and 19.

In a letter to adult sponsors of the conference, Louis E. Burnham, Organizational Secretary of the Youth Congress, states, "The war against Hitlerism is our war. The future of Negro youth depends upon a decisive victory to the United Nations. In order to play our part in guaranteeing that victory, this conference will be devoted to the discussion of ways and means of increasing the opportunities of Negro youth to serve the nation in this hour of peril.

In addition to Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, who is chairman of the Advisory Board of the Youth Congress, the list of sponsors include the following college heads: President W. A Bell of Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala; Dr F. D. Bluford of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; Dr. Rufus Clement of Atlanta University; Dr. Frank Graham, white, of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.; President David D. Jones of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. Dr. J. J. Starkes of Benedict College, Columbia, S. C. and Dean James Taylor of North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham, N C.

Southern Negro Youth to Give Joe Louis Award

MAR 11 1942

Will Present Plaque at Conference as Outstanding Southern Negro of Year

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 10.—The Southern Negro Youth Congress announced this week that Private Joe Louis Barrow had just been chosen to receive the award presented to the most outstanding Southern Negro youth of the year.

The award which is to take the form of an honor plaque will be presented on the closing night of the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference at Tuskegee Institute, Sunday, April 19. Mr. C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, who is the sponsor of the award will present it.

Born in Alabama, in the shack of a share-cropper, Joe Louis has himself shared the experiences of thousands of other Negro youth of the South. Today Joe Louis has distinguished himself for his unselfish devotion to the cause of his people and for his valuable contribution to the defense of his country.

The presentation of this award to Joe Louis will terminate the Conference which is to bring together Southern youth from all walks of life. These young people will discuss among themselves and with government officials how they can contribute to the defense of America. The theme of the Conference "Negro Youth Fighting for America" will be carried out in the general session of the meeting as it will be in the presentation of the award to Joe Louis. Sessions of the Conference will begin on Friday April 17th.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dunjee Declines To Talk At Negro Youth Congress

MAR 21 1942

State Conference in April Prevents Editor From Attending Tuskegee Meet

The oncoming 8th annual session of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, N. A. A. C. P., to be held in Chickasha April 30-May 1, caused Editor Roscoe Dunjee, president, to decline to deliver the "Spirit of Victory" address at the All-Southern Negro Youth Congress, Tuskegee Institute, April 19.

"I regret my inability to come to your meeting, because I think the Southern Negro Youth Congress is the exact prescription which should be entered into the lethargic bowels of Negro youth. Something must be done to dynamite black youth out of its present inertia and coma. You are doing a fine job in such an effort," wrote Editor Dunjee to Miss Esther Cooper, Administrative secretary, Birmingham, in declining the invitation.

The All-Southern Negro Youth Congress meets on the 17th, 18th and 19th of April, and the 8th annual session of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches convenes eleven days later. Editor Dunjee said that he and his official staff gave about five weeks of intensified publicity behind the Oklahoma conference, the largest state conference of the N. A. A. C. P. in the United States, and Dunjee said it would be extremely foolish to leave the state at that time.

MAR 21 1942

Tentative plans of the conference are to bring Earl Dickerson, a member of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, to the state at that time, and other federal officials representing civilian defense and war activities.

Randal Tyus, field representative of the New York office of the N. A. A. C. P. and M. S. Stuart, Memphis executive, will also be on the arranged program.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Youth Conference Stresses Unity

MAY 2 - 1942

TUSKEGEE. —(ANP)— Declaring that "Our task is to talk, act—together . . . to do whatever may be required to speed the day of final victory and extend the bounds of democracy for ourselves and all the people of the world," the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth conference went into session Friday night, here on the campus of the Institution founded by Booker T. Washington.

In the annual report which set forth the purpose of the conference, Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the ANYC, stated that the "America's youth problem has become a war problem." He called the present war a battle of "ideals, democracy against Fascism, a fight for education, for job security, for civil liberties, for the respect of other men for our integrity as a people".

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Youth Action

MAR 26 1942

One of the hopeful signs of the times is the serious interest which intelligent youth of today manifests in the affairs of the nation and world and the natural concern for what shall happen in their world after the war.

A meeting, which will be of tremendous importance, is the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference to be held at Tuskegee Institute, April 17, 18, 19, 1942. The conference, which meets under the auspices of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, has outlined a most comprehensive program and is sponsored by a group of the most outstanding citizens of the nation. Unquestionably this will be one of the most significant gathings of the year.

MAR 26 1942

Addressing itself to such vital questions as: "How Can Negro Youth Win Greater Opportunities to Serve With Dignity in the Armed Forces?" "What can Negro Youth do to Increase Their Facilities for Training and Their Placement in All Phases of the Expanding Defense Industries?" How can Negro Youth on the Farms Contribute More to the Nation's War Production Effort?" "How can Negro Youth Most Speedily be Integrated in the Civilian Defense Program in the South?" "How can we Strengthen the Foundations of Democracy by Improving the Status of Negro Youth in the Field of Health and Housing, Education and Recreation, Race Relations, Citizenship?" The conference will offer a maximum challenge to its participants to properly orientate these vital questions for the Negro youth of the South and for the whole nation.

MAR 26 1942

Among the sponsors of the conference will be found such outstanding leaders as Bishop B. G. Shaw and Dr. Rufus Clement, and it is earnestly hoped that a great many delegates from our church will be in attendance in order that they may get the full impact of the inspiration and initiative which will be set in motion there.

MAR 26 1942

Interested persons or groups may secure information by writing to Southern Negro Congress, 514 Masonic Temple Bldg., Birmingham, Alabama.

41-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

'In Honor of Your Son, Dorie Miller'

Parents of Negro Pearl Harbor Hero Guests at Southern Congress

APR 25 1942

By Claudia Jones

Mr. and Mrs. Conery Miller, parents of the nation's famed Negro hero of Pearl Harbor, Dorie Miller, were guests at the Fifth All Southern Negro Youth Congress in Tuskegee, Ala. last week. They were awarded a $100 defense bond by the Congress "in recognition of outstanding service of your son Dorie, who typifies the four million Negro youth of America."

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are natives of Waco, Texas. They sharecrop a 28-acre farm in central Texas, and relate with pride all of the letters they have received from hundreds of people throughout the country. They tell you they like and remember best the one that came from Rep. Vito Marcantonio, who first made public his investigation of the "unnamed hero" and who declared in a letter to them: "He is the symbol of the determination of the Negro race to do everything possible to smash the Axis."

At Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, when they were presented to the audience, of whom many were soldiers stationed at Tuskegee, the entire assembly rose to its feet greeting them with resounding applause. Miss Esther V. Cooper, executive Secretary of the SNYC, introduced them as typifying parents of all Negro youth.

PROUD OF THEIR SON

The parents of the nation-famed hero, Dorie Miller, are proud of their son, proud of their nation's fight against the Axis. They tell you how Dorie enlisted in Waco at the age of 19. They carry around his letter which declares: "These dark clouds will roll away, and I'll still be on the sunny side. This is what I've been waiting for, and now it has happened and I'm all right."

This understanding was expressed in the speech of Mrs. Miller who told the delegates in a voice full of emotion and pride:

'I am happy to be here with you at this conference. I am glad to share my pride with you in my son, Dorie. He was always a fighter against fascism. You delegates, together with my son, will win victory over fascism."

Hundreds of youth and adults later crowded around the parents, to talk with them, to get autographs They were photographed with Brigadier Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr.

Their simple dignity and pride seemed to radiate throughout the audience. One thought of Dorie himself of the fine American parentage from which he sprung. Of the hundreds of Negro and white youth fighting to defeat fascism.

It seemed to emphasize the urgent need to more effectively solve the problems of the Negro people in keeping with their citizenship rights, and in keeping with the struggle to win the war. With such a wealth of determination, the whole scene urgently cried out for complete removal of all Jim Crow barriers as imperative to the welding of greater national unity and winning the war.

APR 25 1942

Dorie Miller, 22-year-old Texan, was cited by Secretary Knox on April 1st, "for distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own personal safety during the attack on the fleet in Pearl Harbor, T. H., on December 7, 1941." While at the side of his captain on the bridge, Miller, despite enemy strafing and bombing and in the face of serious fire, assisted in moving his captain who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine-gun until ordered to leave the deck. Dorie is being urged by many Negro newspapers for an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

22 States Are Represented At Youth Meeting

APR 25 1942

Max Yeargen Guest Speaker; Differs With Walter White

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Delegates from twenty-two states, Mexico and British Guiana Settlement gathered here in Logan Hall April 17 for the fifth annual All-Southern Negro Youth Congress.

APR 25 1942

Dr. F. D. Patterson in welcoming the congress said: "To convene in order to think through many of the complex and varied problems of the day is an honorable cause and one which should be acclaimed.

He pled for recognition of the importance of training in order to fill positions now open and those promised in the immediate future, whether in national defense, Red Cross, army or navy.

DR. YEARGAN SPEAKS

Dr. Max Yeargan, international figure, chairman of the Authority on International Affairs and the Committee on African Affairs, insisted that Americans interest themselves in foreign affairs because of the definite relationship to America.

"The selfish Colonial policy of the past regarded the areas overseas as those to be taken under control and used to the advantage of those who controlled them.

"Today the aim is 'to put these places on a higher level of attainment, production and edueation and to enable them to enjoy the fruits of their labors and the riches of their lands.

"It is necessary to suround them with the means to defend themselves against invading peoples.

"Europeans feel that they need a share of Africa in order to have the raw materials that they need, a market in which to sell their goods and a place in which to invest their surplus capital.

"We are pleased with the organization of this togetherness that we can share.

I am very glad to express the hope and belief that out of this meeting shall come the solution of our many problems upon which we are deliberating today.

APR 25 1942

OPPOSES WHITE'S STAND

Dr. Yergan expressed opposition to Walter White's stand toward President Patterson upon the installation of the Army Air Base at Tuskegee, saying he feels the Air Base has profited Negro Youth willing to lose their lives for America.

Dr. Yergan stated that a telegram sent Navy Secretary Knox, urged him to allow Negroes to join the Air Base and expressed hope that Negroes in the near future will enter the Navy on the same basis with whites.

Dr. James E. Jackson, Regional Secretary of SNYC, brought greetings from Arthur W. Mitchell, U. S. Congressman and from the SNYC Panama Council.

John Hermann, international representative of the Transport Workers Union spoke in the absence of Warren G. Horie, discussing the necessity for unity among U. S. citizens to prevent those who would undermine national peace, from getting a foothold in America.

The Tuskegee Institute Choir, directed by William Dawson, sang "Deep River" and "Listen to the Lambs."

Herman H. Long, SNYC chairman, presided at the opening session.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ala. Youth Support Conference

APR 21 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)— Alabama youth gave unstinted support to the fifth All-Southern Youth Conference which came to a close here Sunday night.

More than two hundred of the delegates an observers were from Alabama with Birmingham having the largest representation by city total.

From every walk of life came the delegates who participated in discussions concerned with all phases of life now that the country is in war and emphasized plans for post war action.

APR 21 1942

The Paul Robeson concert here Saturday night attracted visitors from nearly every section of the South with some registering from eastern and far western sections.

ROBESON AND FIRST LADY AT TUSKEGEE

Pittsburgh, Pa.

APR 25 1942

Pittsburgh Courier

APR 25 1942

NEW YORK, April 23 — Paul Robeson and Max Yergan, chairman and executive director, respectively, of the Council on African Affairs, participated in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare meeting in Nashville, Tenn., which opened a three-day session Sunday on the subject, "The South's Part in Winning the War for Democracy."

Mr. Robeson was featured with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Monday evening session, while Dr. Yergan spoke at the panel on "The Negro and the War."

APR 25 1942

Both Negro leaders are also taking a prominent part in the Southern Negro Youth Conference now being held at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Yergan addressed the opening meeting on the topic, "The Colonial Question." Mr. Robeson spoke on "The Role of Negroes in the War," ending his discussion with dramatic folk songs.

Roosevelt Greets Youth

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

APR 25 1942

March 31, 1942

To the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference:

Greetings!

As you are gathering in conference, the burdens and the hazards of total war threaten the very foundation upon which is based your right to hold such a meeting. Every American citizen, without regard for his race or his creed, has an irrevocable interest in the outcome of this struggle for victory.

To your expressed purpose, "We shall dream, organize and build for Freedom, Equality, Opportunity" now must be added the determination to work and fight with every ounce of your strength and ability, to preserve your right to so dream and organize and build.

Victory must and will be ours! Your strength, your courage, and your loyalty to your country help assure this victory, out of which must come a peace built on universal freedom such as many men have not yet known, and which all the youth of today shall enjoy as the men and women of tomorrow.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

APR 25 1942

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Victory Will Be Ours, F. D. Tells Youth Group

APR 25 1942

President Roosevelt's Message to the All-Southern Negro Youth Conference Which Met at Tuskegee Institute April 17-19.

As you are gathering in conference, the burdens and hazards of total war threaten the very foundation upon which is based your right to hold such a meeting. Every American citizen, without regard for his race or his creed, has an irrevocable interest in the outcome of this struggle for victory.

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APR 25 1942

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Fight Disunity: General Davis To Negro Youth

Greets Southern Parley in Name of Marshall and Stimson

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 19.—Speaking before the delegates of the All-Southern Negro Youth Congress, Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Negro inspector general of the U. S. Army, declared that Negro youth have an enormous contribution to make to America's armed might against the Axis.

He told the assembled delegates that he brought greetings to them from Secretary of War Stimson and from Chief of Staff Marshall who, he said, **"asked me to convey to you his earnest hope that something constructive might result from this convention looking to the greater fulfillment by the Negro youth of their obligation and duty to our country in this hour of peril."**

Brigadier General Davis warned against the "insidious propaganda which aims at the disunity of our people." APR 20 1942

Brigadier General Davis praised the conference as having the "potentialities of a mighty champion to meet the challenge which is hurled against our American democracy."

Turning to the problem of overcoming discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces, Brigadier General Davis continued:

"I believe that intelligent Americans can and do understand appreciatively the perplexity of the Negro youth who is frustrated occasionally in his desire to serve his country wholeheartedly. I believe also that I can offer a word of encouragement to this youth by making mention of the fact that I have recently observed a general tendency in influential official quarters to allow the Negro youth a fuller share in the war effort. I know that you are all with me in my hope that this tendency will quickly magnify itself so as to enable the Negro youth of our country to contribute in full measure to the winning of this war."

APR 20 1942

He continued:

"I am told that this Congress has elected to concern itself specifically with problems which the war has thrust to the forefront in American life. The first of these, as listed for me, has been stated thus: 'How can Negro youth win greater opportunities to serve with dignity in the armed forces?' I believe that there is no question about the Negro's efficiency as a combat soldier. That has been demonstrated in all the wars in which the United States has engaged. From Boston Common to the battlefields of Europe Negroes have distinguished themselves by gallantry far beyond the call of duty."

APR 20 1942

CALLS FOR UNITY

Urging the delegates to fight for national unity, Brigadier General Davis concluded:

"I think racial distinctions should be eliminated from our body politic and we should think of all persons who constitute our citizenry as full citizens. But, my friends, this is a new thing. We must be patient, as long established customs cannot be changed overnight. We must continually look forward to fitting ourselves for the responsibilities of citizenship in order that we may enjoy the peace for which we fight, and so that we may participate in the benefits of our form of government, the existence of which is being challenged by strong and ruthless enemies who strive mightily to overcome us not only abroad but here at home by insidious propaganda which aims at disunity of our people."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

DORIE MILLER'S PARENTS WILL BE FETED BY S. N. Y. C.

APR 17 1942

Hero of Pearl Harbor's Family to get $100 Defense Bond at Tuskegee Meeting

APR 17 1942

Birmingham, Ala.—High tribute will be paid to Dorie Miller, the Negro messman who came out of the mess hall of his ship to man a machine gun during the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor last December 7th, at the 5th All-Southern Negro Youth Conference, meeting at Tuskegee Institute, April 17th, 18th and 19th.

The parents of Dorie Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Cleary Miller of Waco, Texas, will be feted guests at the Conference. They are to attend the Conference at the expense of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and will be awarded a one hundred dollar defense bond in the name of the nation's hero, it was announced today by Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Youth Congress. In a letter to the Millers Mr. Burnham stated in part: APR 17 1942

"One of the features of the program will be to pay tribute to your son, Dorie Miller, whose glorious deeds have made him a hero in the hearts of millions of Americans. At the closing session, on Sunday, April 19th, a campaign will be started to have one million citizens sign a petition to the Congress of the United States asking that a proper symbol of recognition be awarded to your son. We should like you both to be present at that time to witness this ceremony and also to receive a one hnudred dollar defense bond in the name of the nation's hero, Dorie Miller." APR 17 1942

Already bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress to authorize the granting of the Congressional Medal to the young naval hero. John W. Dingell, Democrat, of Michigan, is sponsor of the house resolution, H. R. 6800; Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, introduced the Senate resolution, S. 2392.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

WHAT WOMEN OF WAAC WILL WEAR

JUN 6 - 1942

Esther Cooper and Jewel Mazique, members of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, inspect one of the uniforms members of the New Women's Army Auxiliary corps will wear. Mrs. William Hobby, director of the ladies' army is displaying the uniform.—McNeill Photo.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Between The Lines

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK

The Newest Negro

FOR SEVERAL YEARS this column has been extolling the greatness of Joe Louis and the leadership that made his possible. Words have failed us as we would attempt to appraise the great work of the late Jack Blackburn, Joe's great Chappie-and ours. Often have we asserted that if the Negro race were as wisely led as Joe Louis there would be no need for fearing the future. Happily a sign has appeared on the horizon of the times which inspires the belief that wise Negro leadership of the future is assured.

The recent meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Conference at Tuskegee brought just the assurance we have been longing for. There is before me a copy of Calvacade, official organ of the conference, with proceedings of the recent sessions. Both in spirit and objective the conference did a great service to the Negro race and the nation. Whoever conceived such program and motivated it deserves the gratitude of the race.

TO BE SANE

The such great meeting could be consummated by Negro youth makes it clear that Negro leadership of the future is going to be sane and constructive. So often radical elements manage to take charge of such meetings and turn them into dangerous subversive instruments whereby their usefulness is curtailed, if not indeed destroyed. But not so with the Tuskegee conference.

That conference was patriotic to the core and if Westbrook Pegler has any doubts about the Negro's loyalty to the nation, he might have attended the meeting with profit. There was no semi-sedition, no attempt to hold up full Negro participation until the Negro problem is settled, no semi-threats to sit down in retaliation for numerous injustices the Negro has suffered in this country; there was no wearisome rehearsal of the wrongs that have been done against the Negro, although such wrongs are there and crying for redress and correction.

STRUCK MIGHTY BLOW

In other words, there was nothing in the Tuskegee conference that might give our enemies comfort. This conference sensed the fact that one of the most effective ways to end the injustices that afflict us today is not the more rehearsal of those; but saving the system that offers greatest hope for correcting them. Those young Negroes gathered from every quarter of the South have struck a mighty blow for Negro freedom, not by their great protestation but by their unbounded patriotism.

The Negro is at heart a patriot and a super-patriot, and there is no point in raising in the minds of the world any doubt of this by attempting to hold up the program for a long squabble over many matters which intelligent men know cannot be settled in time to win the war and the war must be won. otherwise the Negro is doomed in the United States and the world!

A FINE STATEMENT

The Win The War program as outlined by the Tuskegee conference is one of the finest statements on any subject by any group in the annals of this nation. Their statement of principles: "We Negro youth of the south, are deeply conscious that everything we are or hope to be; our right and opportunity to dream, organize and build for freedom, is bound up with the fate of this nation and all humanity in the great world-wide war against the Hitler-Mussolini-Hirothito forces of slavery and barbarism.

"We know that only through the struggle and defeat of these enemies of all mankind can we Negro Americans carry forward our fight for freedom, equality and opportunity. Therefore we pledge to our nation and its Commander-in-Chief our unswerving loyalty and devoted service, our strength, talents and lives, so that we may work and fight to achieve the glorious victory that must be won."

The Negro or American who would not be proud of a group that could make such pronouncement is either a fool or a knave. Such pronouncement puts democracy on the spot. No protest however justified could compare with this in stirrinng hearts that must be stirred if our burdens are to be lifted. After that powerful statement of principles they set forth their program: "We AWL May 30 Ramsey Five ..... shall help win the battle for production; we shall do everything to strengthen our armed forces; we shall support every civilian defense activity; we shall strengthen tional unity and the foundations of our detivity; we shall strengthen national unity and the foundations of our democracy."

THE NEWEST NEGRO

At the close of the World War I there emerged a' 'New Negro" who shortly vanished, in "Zero-ic" fashion. The great things he promised to do did not materialize. Negroes, nation and world, meet the newest Negro. We impatiently wait the day when the destiny of the Negro rests wholly in his heart!

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PLEAD FOR DEMOCRACY IN WAAC

Representatives of Southern Negro Youth congress ask Mrs. William P. Hobby, head of Women's Auxiliary Army corps, to set War department precedent by setting up organization of non-segregated basis, during three days of conferences with government officials in Washington. Left to right, R. R. Pierce of Gee Bend, Ga.; Louis E. Burnham of Birmingham; Mrs. Hobby, Miss Esther Cooper of Birmingham and Mrs. Jewel Mazique of Washington, D. C. — McNeill photo.

Cooper, secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Council (center), that all officers will be trained together at Des Moines, Iowa, and after training will be placed in command of two or more companies to be organized. At right is Mrs. Jewell Mazique. Photograph was made at a conference in Washington this week.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Mrs. William B. Hobby, director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corp, left, tells Miss Esther

Open Youth Center In Alabama Steel Town

The Informer
OCT 24 1942
Houston, Tex.

FAIRFIELD, Ala.—Fairfield is a part of Birmingham's great "Steeltown." One can see and hear the glare and roar of the giant blast furnaces of the T. C. I. Company around the clock. Day and night thousands of young Negro and white working men stream in and out of the great steel plants where they are giving their labor and skill to fashion the tools for victory over the Hitler Axis!

But in Fairfield, there has been no opportunity with the exception of the Union Halls for these soldiers of the production line to get together to talk shop, to play a game of ping pong, to discuss the war. For the Negro workers, there is no Y. M. C. A. or Community Center. And this brings us to the point of our story.

OCT 24 1942

This week the Fairfield Youth Council of the Southern Negro Congress opened the first center for the young fighters of the battle of production in this area. The Fairfield Youth Center is located at 5140 Avenue C, Fairfield, Ala.

A well rounded program of activities has been planned for the Center. There will be lectures on current events, classes in Negro and labor history, first aid courses, sports, group singing, dramatics, dances and cultural evenings.

"We still need a lot of things to properly equip our Center," said Miss Lucille Lewis, secretary of the Council. She added, "I hope somebody or organization who reads this article will send us a moving picture projector. Of course, we need books and sports equipment too."

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Southern Youth Holds Meet; Invite Paul McNutt of WMC

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. K. D. Patterson has announced that November 15 has been set as the date of the first full meeting of the newly elected advisory board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. The board meeting will be held at Atlanta University at the time of the regular meeting of the SNYC national council.

NOV 7 - 1942

Paul V. McNutt, director, War Manpower Commission has been invited to address a joint session of the board and the council.

41-1942

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

Gadsden, Ala., Times
April 17, 1942

Negro General's Opportunity

The first Negro general ever connected with the United States Army comes South from Washington next Sunday to address at Tuskegee a Southern conference of Negro youths upon the Opportunities of Negroes in the Army.

The occasion affords this speaker, Benjamin O. Davis, an opportunity to be of great service to his race and to his country by putting his foot firmly down upon the idea of placing Southern boys under Negro officers. There is dynamite in that sort of stuff and no patriotic American, white or black, will encourage such procedure.

There is in Washington, among certain so-called "progressive groups," a distinct determination to bring about social equality in the South and these elements are taking advantage of the perilous situation of the present to put over their pet scheme. In doing it they are rendering an ill service to their country and to the Negro, and no one would have been quicker to tell them so than the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the great Negro institution where the Negro general is to speak.

These schemers, including some Democratic leaders who have sold out to the Negroes in Pennsylvania, New York and elsewhere, and who resent the fact that the South dominated the Democratic party for so long, know that social equality cannot be forced upon the people of the South by legal means, though they have tried often to do this and even now are urging poll tax repeal as a weapen to break down existing barriers, and now they seek to create something resembling social equality by crowding Negro officers into the Army and sending some of these officers into the South, where Southern boys will be required to salute them and obey them under Army regulations.

That is using a war on which the life of the nation depends to perform a cheap and scurvy trick and one which is shot with danger.

These persons, who happen not to like the South, are smoking in a powder magazine when they attempt to break down Southern customs and practices, and are serving Hitler rather than their own country. Moreover, they should be told this during the coming conference at Tuskegee. The United States would not permit its Army to be used in breaking down the self-erected barriers that exist between the races in India, for instance, and any attempt to use it to break down barriers in the South should be as firmly frowned upon.

"But that is all prejudice," these misguided meddlers might observe, and they would be right in that they themselves are deeply touched by prejudice. They are not willing for other people to live their own lives in their own way, choose their own associates and to bring into their own homes and social circles those whom they wish and no others. They are prejudiced against all who claim this right for themselves and would destroy this right while they are pretending to sacrifice in behalf of self-determination for all the people of the world.

In their ignorance of such matters, which are better understood even by Moslems, Hindus and Indians, they are playing with fire at a time when the world is in flames and when every energy should be exerted to develop unity and cooperation among the people in behalf of a common cause.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
April 20, 1942

NEGROES URGED TO HELP IN WAR

Congress At Tuskegee Told To Muster Full Force In Crisis

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 19—(AP)—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis told the All-Southern Negro Youth Congress Sunday that he felt "racial distinctions should be eliminated from our body politic and we should think of all persons who constitute our citizenry as full citizens."

Gen. Davis, a Negro officer attached to the office of the inspector general in Washington, said "We Americans have placed too much emphasis on race."

He advised his audience, however, that "we must be patient, as long established customs cannot be changed overnight. We must continually look forward to fitting ourselves to the responsibilities of citizenship in order that we may enjoy the peace for which we fight . . ."

"We should muster ourselves for a strenuous training program to enable us to contribute our full share toward victory as first-class fighting men in the theater of operations, as soldiers in the zone of the interior, or as workers in the field of production," Gen. Davis said.

He declared he recently had noticed a general tendency in influential official quarters to allow the Negro youth a fuller share in the war effort.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEW EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Photo shows Miss Esther V. Cooper, who was elected executive secretary at the fifth All-Southern Negro Youth conference, Tuskegee institute, Ala., April 17 to 19. Miss Cooper, a native of Arlington, Va., is a graduate of Oberlin college with a master's degree in social sciences from Fisk university. For the past year she has served as administrative secretary of the Youth Congress. She is the first young woman to hold the chief office in this co-ed youth organizations.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
April 20, 1942

Eliminate Race Issue, Negro General Asks In Tuskegee Speech

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 20—(AP)—Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, negro officer attached to the War Department staff, says Americans have placed too much emphasis on race and should eliminate it altogether.

In an address last night before the All-Southern Negro Youth Congress Convention here, he declared "we should try to cultivate a spirit of loyal citizenship," adding:

"I think racial distinctions should be eliminated from our body politics and we should think of all persons and constitute our citizenry as full citizens."

He cautioned his listeners, however, that they must be patient, as "long established customs cannot be changed overnight."

General Davis said he recently had noticed a general tendency in influential official quarters to allow the negro youth a fuller share in the war effort.

Members of the congress were urged to muster themselves "for a strenuous training program to enable us to contribute our full share toward victory as first class fighting men in the theatre of operations, as soldiers in the zone of the interior, or as workers in the field of production."

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
April 15, 1942

General Davis Will Speak At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 15—(AP)—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis of the Inspector General's Office, Washington, will address the all-Southern Negro Youth Congress at Tuskegee Institute next Sunday.

The War Department announced yesterday at Washington that Gen. Davis, the first Negro to achieve the rank of a general officer in the United States Army, would discuss opportunities of Negro youth in the war program.

He will remain four days at Tuskegee Institute and at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, to inspect troops.

Gen. Davis' son, Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., recently completed at flying course at the Air Corps Training School at Tuskegee.

Albany, Ga., Herald
April 20, 1942

Negro Sees Too Much Emphasis Placed on Race

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Macon Ga., News
April 20, 1942

Too Much Emphasis Is Placed on Race, Negro General Says

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General Davis, a Negro officer attached to the office of the inspector general in Washington, said "we Americans have placed too much emphasis on race."

He advised his audience, however, that "we must be patient, as long established customs cannot be changed overnight.

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Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
April 20, 1942

NEGRO GENERAL WARNS OF RACE DISTINCTIONS

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He declared he recently had noticed a general tendency in influential official quarters to allow the Negro youth a fuller share in the war effort.

Anniston (Ala.) Times
April 1, 1942

Paul Robeson To Sing At Youth Meet

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Announcement was made today that Paul Robeson will be presented for the first time in the South, when he sings at the cultural session of the 5th All-Southern Negro Youth Conference, which is to be held at Tuskegee nstitute, Ala., Saturday, April 18.

The singer's first appearance in the deep south will be before an audience of delegates and friends who gather at the first south-wide conference of Negro youth devoted to national unity and national defense. Robeson, who has just completed a series of concerts in the mid-west and west has many times in the past months spoken out for an end to discrimination which is menacing the successful defense of America. He has also stated that the primary issue facing our country today is the defeat of Fascism.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 15, 1942

Negro General Will Speak At Tuskegee

WASHINGTON, April 14.—(AP)—The War Department announced today that Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, of the inspector general's office, Washington, will speak at the all-Southern Negro Youth Congress at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., next Sunday.

Davis, the first negro to achieve the rank of a general officer in the United States Army, will discuss opportunities of negro youth in the war program. He will be at Tuskegee Institute and at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., for four days to inspect troops t those stations.

Florence, Alabama—Times
April 15, 1942

WILL ADDRESS NEGROES

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Atlanta, Ga. Constitute
April 15, 1942

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Davis, the first Negro to achieve the rank of a general officer in the United States Army, will discuss opportunities of Negro youth in the war program. He will be at Tuskegee Institute and at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., for four days to inspect troops at those stations.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Brig. General Davis Guest Speaker Before Southern Youth Confab

APR 24 1942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.—Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis was one of the principal speakers before the All-Southern Negro Youth congress on Sunday evening, April 19.

The brigadier-general who is attached to the office of the inspector general, War department, made the following address:

"I am happy to have this opportunity to speak to the Southern Negro Youth congress on an occasion which is recognized as one of great importance. I am fully conscious of the significance of this organization. I reaize that I am addressing the persons and the representatives of the persons in whom rests the extremely important responsibility, as well as the patriotic duty, of maintaining determined co-operation with those fellow citizens who might tend to reject such co-operation at a time when we all must pull together. You represent several millions of young American citizens, who are looking, perhaps in desperation and bafflement, to us of the older generation for guidance, counsel, and encouragement in this period of crisis.

APR 24 1942

"I believe that intelligent Americans can and do understand appreciatively the perplexity of the Negro youth who is frustrated occasionally in his desire to serve his country whole-heartedly. I believe also that I can offer a word of encouragement to this youth by making mention of the fact that I have recently observed a general tendency in influential official quarters to allow the Negro youth a fuller share in the war effort. I know that you are all with me in my hope that this tendency will quickly magnify itself so as to enable the Negro youth of our country to contribute in ful measure to the winning of this war.

"I am told that this congress has elected to concern itself specifically with four concrete problems which the war has thrust to the forefront in American life. The first of these, as listed for me, has been stated thus: "How can Negro youth win greater opportunities to serve with dignity in the armed forces?" I believe that there is no question about the Negro's efficiency as a combat soldier. That has been demonstrated in all the wars in which the United States has enegagd. From Boston Common to the battlefields of Europe Negroes have distinguished themselves by gallantry far beyond the call of duty.

ASK NO PRIVILEGES

APR 24 1942

"The Negro officer, by reason of lack of preparation and opportunity, has not yet established himself as a leader of combat troops in modern warfare. As Negroes we must insist that there be no lowering of the requirements for eligibility for training in Officer Candidate schools, and that the course of training must not be weakened or reduced on the theory that we are an inferior people and cannot absorb the training required for command and leadership in modern war. We ask for no special consideration or special privileges. We must impress our comrades with the fact that what we do desire is equal opportunity to share in the obligations of citizenship and in the hardships of preparation for combat on the same basis as other people.

"As for race relationships, we Americans have placed too much emphasis on race. I think that we should eliminate race altogether. In other words, we should try to cultivate a spirit of loyal citizenship. I think racial distinctions should be eliminated from our body of politic and we should think of all persons who constitute our citizenry as full citizens. But, my friends, this is a new thing. We must be patient, as long-established customs cannot be changed overnight. We must continually look forward to fitting ourselves for the responsibilities of citizenship in order that we may enjoy the peace for which we fight, and so that we may participate in the benefits of our form of government, the existence of which is being challenged by strong and ruthless enemies who strive mightily to overcome us not only abroad but here at home by insidious propaganda which aims at disunity of our people.

APR 24 1942

"We should muster ourselves for a strenuous training program to enable us to contribute our full share toward victory as first-class fighting men in the theater of operations, as soldiers in the zone of the interior, as workers in the factories and in the fields of production.

"Actually we are all one great team, for as wars are fought today, the civilian workers on the farms and in the factories by the sweat of their brows produce the food and the weapons essential to the be called members of the glorious profession of arms."

41-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Robeson Plans First Southern Appearance

APR 6 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.. — (SNS) Announcement was made today that Paul Robeson will be presented for the first time in the South, when he sings at the cultural session of the 5th All-Southern Negro Youth Conference, which is to be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Saturday, April 18.

The singer's first appearance in the deep South will be before an audience of delegates and friends who gather at the first Southwide conference of Negro youth devoted to national unity and national defense. Robeson, who has just completed a series of concerts in the mid-west and west, has many times in the past months spoken out for an end to the discrimination which is menacing the successful defense of America. He has also stated that the primary issue facing our country today is the defeat of Facism.

The Southern Negro Youth Congress, sponsors of the event, declares that Robeson's appearance will be especially appropriate because the great singer symbolizes more than any other American, the spirit of international unity against Hitlerism which will keynote the Conference. It was pointed out that, before the National Administration recognized the full meaning of the Japanese threat to American security, Robeson sang Chinese war sogns to the soldiers of Chiang Kai-Shek's army.

In 1938 he visited the trenches in Spain and with his songs encouraged Negro and white American volunteers in the Spanish Republican Army. In London he gave benefits for the British troops, and he is greatly loved and admired in the Soviet Union where for many years the Robeson family made its home.

APR 6 1942

The cultural session of the Conference is expected to draw a record attendance from Tuskegee students and Faculty members, as well as music lovers throughout Alabama and in the nearby metropolitan centers of Atlanta, Chattanooga and Nashville.

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald
April 14, 1942

Negro Youth And War

The Fifth All-Negro Youth Conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute April 17, 18 and 19. Negro youth and Negro youth leaders, will meet to discuss the means by which Southern Negro youth may participate more fully in the efforts of our nation today. The Negro youth's place in the armed forces, in industry, in civilian defense, agriculture and in the exercise of citizenship rights will be emphasized. It is important to underscore the keynote of this Southwide assembly of young Negroes, "opportunity." Negro youth, full of the zeal natural in the youth of any and all races, keenly seeks opportunities to make a place for itself in the battle the nation is waging. Negro youth well knows, too, that opportunity means responsibility. Here are a great many young people diligently making a great effort to have themselves used by their country

Montgomery, Ala Journal
April 10, 1942

Negro Youth Conference

A meeting which is attracting attention throughout the South, and indeed from friends of the Negro race everywhere, is the forthcoming fifth annual All-Southern Negro youth conference. It will be held in Tuskegee Institute April 17, 18 and 19 and will bring leaders of the race and their white friends together for discussion of such subjects as "Negro youth fighting for America." The conference is one of special interest to President Roosevelt who has in the past expressed sympathy with its aims. The discussions of next week's conference are to center around special problems which the war has created, including the following:

How can Negro youth win greater opportunities to serve with dignity in the armed forces?

What can Negro youth do to increase their facilities for training and their placement in all phases of the expanding defense industries? How can Negro youth on the farms contribute more to the nation's war production effort?

How can Negro youth most speedily be integrated in the civilian defense program in the South?

How can we strengthen the foundations of democracy by improving the status of Negro youth in the fields of: health and housing; education and recreation; race relations; citizenship?

In connection with the event there will be a concert by Paul Robson, one of the great singers of the Negro race, and it is expected also that Joe Louis will be present to bring a message to the assembled representatives of Negro youth.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Southern Youth to Honor Dorie Miller's Parents

APR 17 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—High tribute will be paid to Dorie Miller, the Negro messman who came out of the mess hall of his ship to man a machine gun during the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor last December 1, at the 5th All-Southern Negro Youth Conference, meeting at Tuskegee Institute, April 17, 18, and 19.

The parents of Dorie Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Connery Miller of Waco, Texas, will be feted guests at the Conference. They are to attend the Conference at the expense of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and will be awarded a one hundred dollar defense bond in the name of the nation's hero, Dorie Miller.

APR 17 1942

Already bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress to authorize the granting of the Congressional Medal to the young naval hero. John W. Dingell, Democrat, of Michigan, is sponsor of the house resolution, H. R. 6800; Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, introduced the Senate resolution, S. 2392.

cilities, machinery; and to provide firms with working capital to be used in manfacture of supplies and materials. The corporation will purchase or lease lands and buildings, expand plants or produce equipment, facilities, machinery and supplies to enable small concerns to engage in war work. It will be empowered to sublet subcontracts to small business concerns under terms prescribed by the corporation.

Negro state planning committees affiliated with the department are ordered to make a survey and list small plants, buildings and businesses under Negro management, that may be converted for war purposes and to submit a list to state chairman and to the department of commerce.

WPB investigators will determine types of business suitable for conversion. At the moment it is said these businesses would probably include all machine and tool shops, any establishment or plant which contains machinery; educational institutions maintaining machine shops and related courses; lumber companies, beverage companies cosmetic plants, clothing or pants factories, printing establishments, pharmaceutical establishments, canning factories, garages, manufacturers of metal tubes and containers and others.

name of the nation's hero, it was announced today by Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Youth Congress. In a letter to the Miller's Mr. Burnham stated in part:

"One of the features of the program will be to pay tribute to your son, Dorie Miller, whose glorious deeds have made him a hero in the hearts of millions of Americans. At the closing session, on Sunday April 19, a campaign will be started to have one million citizens sign a petition to the Congress of the United States asking that a proper symbol of recognition be awarded to your son. We should like you both to be present at that time to witness this ceremony and also to receive a one hundred dollar defense bond in the name of the nation's hero, Dorie Miller."

"Youth Must Be Patient," Says General Davis

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 30—(By ANP)—Addressing a meeting of the Southern Negro conference, in session here at the Institute, Gen. Davis cautioned his youthful listeners to be patient, as "long established customs cannot be changed over night."

The general added that he noticed a general tendency in official quarters to allow Negro youth "a fuller share in the war effort."

Touching on all phases of the U. S. war program, he advised conference members to muster themselves "for a strenuous training program to enable us to contribute our full share toward victory as first-class fighting men in the theater of operations, as soldiers in the zone of the interior, or as workers in the field of production. I think racial distinctions should be eliminated from our body politic and we should think of all persons who constitute our citizenry as full citizens."

He stressed, "We should try to cultivate a spirit of loyal citizenship

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Negro Has Distinquished Himself As Soldier—Davis

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "I believe that there is no question about the Negro's efficiency as a combat soldier. That has been demonstrated in all the wars in which the United States has engaged. From Boston Commons to the battlefields of Europe, Negroes have distinguished themselves by gallantry far beyond the call of duty."

So said Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, of the United States Army in a brilliant address before the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference on Sunday afternoon on the campus of Tuskegee Institute.

General Davis, who works out of the office of the Inspector General in Washington, spoke on the opportunities of Negro youth to fulfill their duties and obligations to their country and to contribute in full measure toward winning the war.

While here General Davis inspected troops at Tuskegee Institute and at Maxwell Field.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Discussing the Negro as a soldier, General Davis told his hearers that "The Negro officer, by reason of lack of opportunity and preparation, have not established themselves as leaders of combat troops in modern warfare." However, he insited that there be no lowering of the requirements for training in the Officer Candidate Schools and that the course of training must not be weakened or reduced. He declared that we must ask for no special consideration or privileges.

What we do desire, said the general, is equal opportunity to share in the obligations of citizenship and in the hardships of preparation for combat on the same basis as other people.

General Davis brought greetings from the Secretary of War and from Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall.

The General said in part:

"I note with interest the enumeration of the problems confronting the Negro youth, as set forth so clearly and concisely in the folder entitled 'We...Negro Youth...Act To Win the Full Blessing of True Democracy for Ourselves, For Our People, For Our Nation.' These problems are difficult indeed, and are well known to many American citizens.

"I believe that intelligent Americans can and do understand appreciatively the perplexity of the Negro youth who is frustrated occasionally in his desire to serve his country wholeheartedly. I believe also that I can offer a word of encouragement to this youth by making mention of the fact that I have recently observed a general tendency in influential official quarters to allow the Negro youth a fuller share in the war effort. I know that you are with me in my hope that this tendency will quickly magnify itself so as to enable the Negro youth of our country to contribute in full measure to the winning of this war...

APR 25 1942

"A problem specifically to be discussed here has been phrased as follows: 'What can Negro youth do to increase their facilities for raining and their placement in all phases of the expanding defense industries? How can Negro youth on the farms contribute more to the nation's war production effort?'

PREPARE FOR JOBS

"It is my opinion that if the Negro youth devoted more time to maintaining physical fitness and to better equipping himself for taking his place in the industrial plants, he would benefit much by so doing. In my observation I have noted that the captains of industry emphasize the value of the product rather than the value of the person or persons doing the producing, and I believe that in these days when our manpower is called upon to participate in so many different fields of endeavor that it behooves the Negro youth to demonstrate that he is capable of producing on a paying basis...

APR 25 1942

"Another problem has been stated thus: 'How can we strengthen the foundations of democracy by improving the status of Negro youth in the fields of: health and housing; education and recreation; race relations; citizenship?'

"Health and housing are as necessary to the Negro youth as they are to everybody else. In a country like ours, where by necessity there is such a close association and mingling of peoples, the health of one greatly concerns the health of all. Disease is no respector of persons or boundaries. It attacks all. It crosses state, county and other boundaries regardless. Therefore it is to the interest of all people in authority in the Southland, indeed in our entire country, to concern themselves about the health of their fellows...."

The White House,
Washington
March 31, 1942

To the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference:

Greetings!

APR 24 1942

As you are gathering in conference, the burdens and the hazards of total war threaten the very foundation upon which is based your right to hold such a meeting. Every American citizen without regard for his race or his creed, has an irrevocable interest in the outcome of this struggle for victory.

To your expressed purpose, (We shall dream, organize and build for Freedom, Equality, Opportunity) not must be added the determination to work and fight with every ounce of your strength and ability, to preserve your right to so dream and organize and build.

APR 24 1942

Victory must and will be ours! Your strength, your courage, and your loyalty to your country will help this victory, out of which must come a peace built on universal freedom such as many men have not yet known, and which all the youth of today shall enjoy as the men and women of tomorrow.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

A Telegram

All Southern Negro Youth Congress
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Ala.

I am delighted to have this chance to send a word of greeting to the delegates at the Fifth All Southern Negro Youth Conference and only wish I could be with you. In your hearts, as in the hearts of all the youth of America, there is no doubt about the outcome of this war. At your meeting this weekend you are emphasizeng your determination to see this thing through to a final overwhelming and complete victory. At times you may have had doubts and with good reason as to the part you could play in this fight for freedom. But no one ever say those doubts have affected your loyalty or devotion to your country. By yaur faithfulness in the face of injustice, you have proved how strong are those who could deny you justice. We are on our way and will win this fight too. Good luck to you!

Wendell L. Wilkie

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Parents Of Naval Hero To Be Feted

APR 18 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—High tribute will be paid to Dorie Miller, the Negro messman who came out of the mess hall of his ship to man a machine gun during the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor last December 7th, at the 5th All-Southern Negro Youth Conference, meeting at Tuskegee Institute, April 17th, 18th, and 19th.

The parents of Dorie Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Conery Miller of Waco, Texas, will be feted guests at the Conference. They are to attend the Conference at the expense of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and will be awarded a one hundred dollar defense bond in the name of the nation's hero, it was announced by Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Youth Congress.

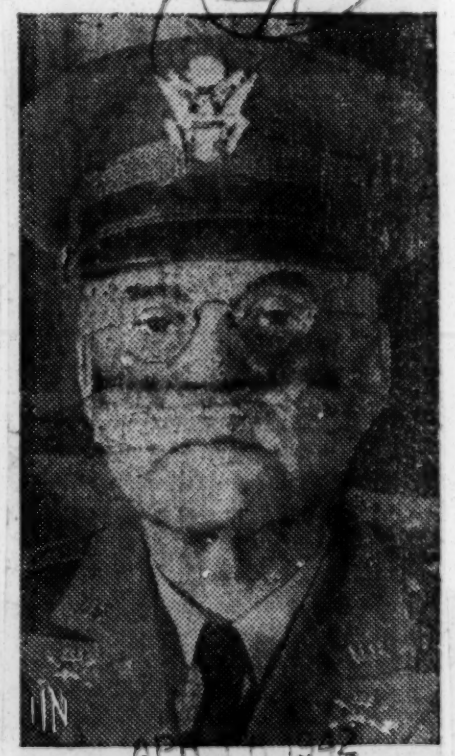
In a letter to the Millers, Mr. Burnham stated in part:

"One of the features of the program will be to pay tribute to your son, Dorie Miller, whose glorious deeds have made him a hero in the hearts of millions of Americans. At the closing session, on Sunday, April 19th, a campaign will be started to have one million citizens sign a petition to the Congress of the United States asking that a proper symbol of recognition be awarded to your son. We should like you both to be present at that time to witness this ceremony and also to receive a one hundred dollar defense bond in the name of the nation's hero, Dorie Miller."

APR 16 1942

Already bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress to authorize the granting of the Congressional Medal to the young naval hero. John W. Dingell Democrat, of Michigan, is sponsor of the house resolution H.R. 6800; Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, introduced the Senate resolution, S. 2392.

To Address Youth



APR 16 1942

One of the principal speakers at the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference which starts Friday at Tuskegee Institute will be General B. O. Davis. Gen'l Davis who will also inspect Maxwell Field and the 99th Pursuit Squadron is to appear on the program Sunday. Paul Robeson, stellar baritone, will make his first Southern appearance during the conference.

41-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Don't Become Impatient, He Advises Youth

Ranking War Officer Heard At Tuskegee

APR 21 1942

By CLIFF MACKAY

(WORLD Managing Editor)

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —(SNS)— Warning his youthful hearers not to become impatient, General B. O. Davis, Sr., addressing the closing session of the All-Southern Negro Youth Conference here Sunday night, pointed out that he has noticed a general tendency in influential official quarters to allow the Negro youth a fuller share in the war effort.'

General Davis, only Negro to hold this high rank in the United States Army, was despatched by the War Department at Tuskegee Sunday to bring greetings from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army.

The general's address was preceded by the election of William Hale, Jr., of Nashville, president of the conference, Miss Esther V. Cooper of Birmingham was reelected secretary. Charles Anderson was named treasurer; Lewis Burnam, organizational secretary and Dr, J. E. Jackson, Jr., of Richmond, former president, was made director of public relations and educational activities.

APR 21 1942

ACCEPTS SCROLL

General Davis before delivering his address, accepted a scroll from the conference to be delivered to Private Joe Louis, who had been named the "Southern Negro Youth of the Year" by that body.

Resounding cheers greeted the introduction of Mr. and Mrs. Conrie Miller of Waco, Texas, parents of Dorie Miller, the heroic messman, who manned a machine gun on the bridge of his battleship during the Pearl Harbor attack.

Disputing those who would belittle the Negro as a soldier, General Davis said: "I believe that there is no question about the Negro's efficiency as a combat soldier. That has been demonstrated in all the wars in which the United States has engaged. From Boston to the battlefields of Europe Negroes have distinguish themselves by gallantry far beyond the call of duty.

"The Negro officer," he continued, supporting the present setup for the training of Negro officers as contrasted to the method used in the last war, "by reason of lack of preparation and opportunity has not yet established himself as a leader of combat troops in modern warfare. As Negroes we must insist that there be no lowering of the requirements for eligibility for training in Officer Candidate Schools, and that the course of training must not be weakened or reduced on the theory that we are an inferior people and cannot absorb the training required for command and leadership in modern war.

NOTHING SPECIAL

"We ask for no special consideration or special privileges," he said.

"We must impress our comrades with the fact that what we do desire is equal opportunity to share in the obligations of citizenship and in the hardships of preparation for combat on the same basis as other people."

Americans have placed far too much emphasis on race, General Davis contended, adding "I think we should eliminate race altogether.

"In other words, we should try to cultivate a spirit of loyal citizenship. I think racial distinctions should be eliminated from our body politic and we should think of all persons who constitute our citizenry as full citizens. But, my friends," he continued, "we must be patient, as long established customs cannot be changed overnight.

"We must continually look forward to fitting ourselves for the responsibilities of citizenship in order that we may enjoy the pace for which we fight, and so that we may participate in the benefits of our form of government, the existence of which is being challenged by strong and ruthless enemies who strive mightily to overcome us not only abroad but here at home by insidious propaganda which aims at disunity for our people.

"We should muster ourselves for a strenuous training program to enable us to contribute our full share toward victery as first-call first-class fighting men in the theatre of operations, as soldiers in the zone of the interior, or as workers in the field of production.

"Actually we are all one great team, for as wars are fought today, the civilian workers on the farms and in the factories by the sweat of their brows produce the food and the weapons essential to the soldier on the battlefield, and so we, all of us together, may rightly be called members of the glorious profession of arms."

Delegates from twenty states, Mexico and British Guiana Settlement attended the sessions held in Logan Hall here.

APR 21 1942

Saturday night Paul Robeson thrilled more than 3,000 with his rich baritone voice, during the first appearance of his concert career in the South.

The conference opened Friday evening wher. President F D. Patterson of Tuskegee, who is adult adviser, welcomed the youthful delegates to the campus.

"To convene in order to think through many of the complex problems of the day is an honorable cause and one which should be acclaimed," he said.

APR 21 1942

He voiced a plea for recognition of the importance of training in order to fill positions now open and those promised in the immediate future, whether in national defense, Red Cross, the army or the navy.

APR 21 1942

"We cannot afford to lose this war," Dean William Pickens of the United States Treasury war bond staff, told the delegates Sunday evening.

Caustically critizing those who foolishly say they hope Japan will win," Pickens voiced the opinion that if "Japan won, the white folks would catch hell, but we black folks would catch two hells."

"The first step to the improvement of our lot here in America," he contintued, "is the preservation of America."

Paul Robeson At Youth Conference Tuskegee

APR 24 1942

PAUL ROBESON SINGS AND SPEAKS TO FIFTH ALL-SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

By Grace Brown Knox

Weekly Review

Paul Robeson, son of a slave minister now internationally famous singer, actor, radio and screen star and statesman threw the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Congress Cultural Session at Tuskegee Institute Saturday night April 18, into a panic of wild enthusiasm with his superb dramatic singing and his unexpected but most pleasantly received ten-minute verbal greeting. The virile, stalwart figure of the Negro artist whose smile mocks all defeat stood before a background of painted wooden statuettes in relief of the Negro soldier of 1776, 1861 and 1942, as he urged Negro Americans to be just as proud of their ancestry as the people anywhere on the earth. He paid tribute to African culture and encouraged the race to look up and fight for a brighter future, with other peoples who have had the same struggle we have had, the people of Russia, China, Africa, and the British Isles, etc. to the end that world fellowship might be more universal. Giving highlights of his tours of other parts of the world he especially mentioned the fairness of the Soviet Union to race and creed.

APR 24 1942

Three thousand five hundred people listened to Mr. Robeson sing world favorite selections in-(Lord, God of Abraham from Mendelshon's "Eliah" "Jerusalem" by Parry; Water Boy; Oh, No, John;; the Prayer and Death Scene from Boris ,also Me Flee by Movssorsky;; Burleigh's arrangement of Balm in Gilead; and Ezekiel Saw de Wheel arranged by Mr. Brown, his accompanist and friend. This last number was sung with Mr. Brown to the great delight of their hearers. An unusual number o fencores did not satisfy the audience until someone called from the audience for Ole Man River which Paul Robeson graciously sang with much dramatic feeling.

Also appearing on the cultural Session program were Prof. S. Randolph Edmonds of Dillard U. who spoke on Negro Youth on the Cultural Front; Miss Martha Vaughn, Tuskegee Institute dramatic reader and Miss Charlotte Moton, creative dancer of the U.S. Department of Physical Fitness.

Mr. Robeson remained at Tuskegee for the morning session Sunday and stood next to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute in th eline of review as the Institute students in full regalia passed in the traditional Sunday Formation to Tuskegee Institute Chapel for the regular Sabbath services.

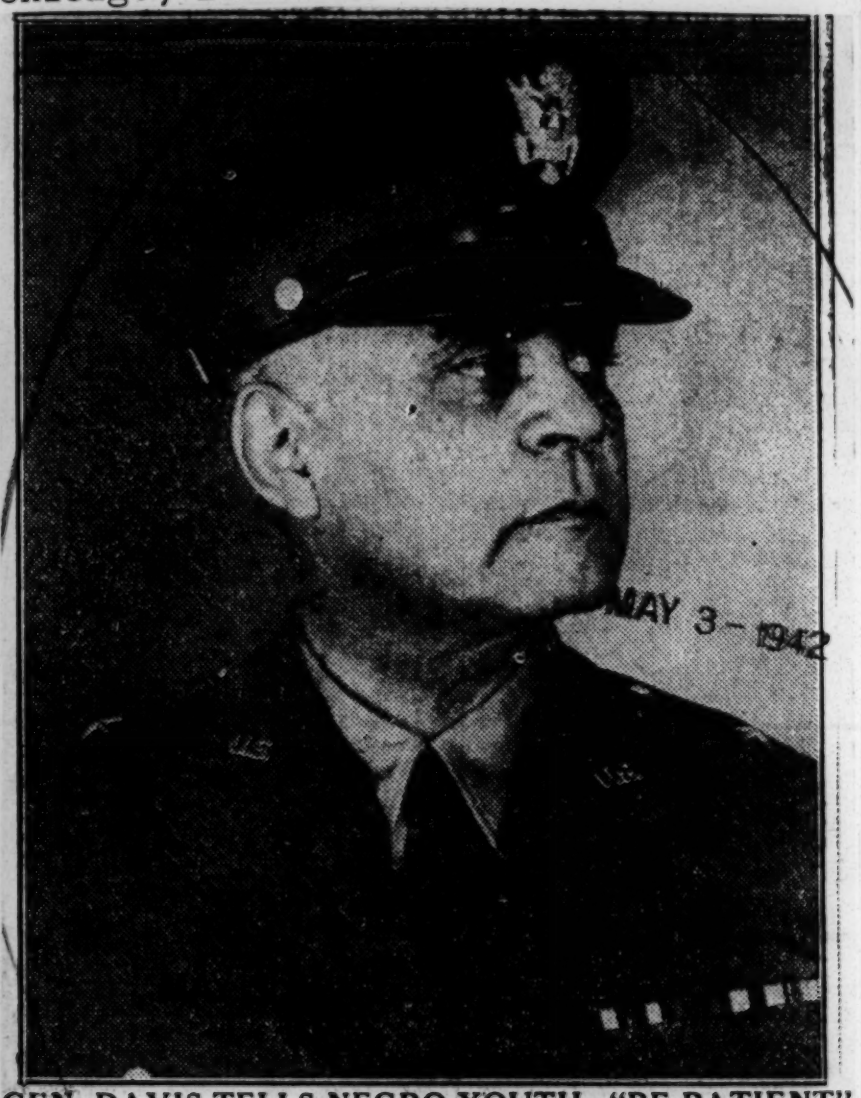
APR 25 1942

—Photo by P. H. Polk, Tuskegee Institute.

Proud Parents of a Negro hero, Dorie Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Conery Miller, sharecroppers of Waco, Texas, were given a $100 defense bond by delegates of the Southern Negro Youth Congress in the name of their son. Dorie Miller, messman at Pearl Harbor, who manned a machine-gun while Japanese planes spewed bullets on deck, has been cited for heroism by Secretary of Navy Knox.

APR 25 1942

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois


MAY 3 - 1942

GEN. DAVIS TELLS NEGRO YOUTH: "BE PATIENT"
—Addressing a meeting of the Southern Negro conference, in session here at Tuskegee Institute, Gen. Davis cautioned his youthful listeners to be patient, as "long established customs cannot be changed overnight." The general added that he had noticed a general tendency in official quarters to allow Negro youth "a fuller share in the war effort." Touching all phases of the U. S. war program, he advised conference members to muster themselves "into a strenuous training program to enable us to contribute our full share toward victory as first-class fighting men in the theater of operations, as soldiers in the zone of the interior, as workers in the field of production." He stressed: "We should try to cultivate the spirit of loyal citizenship . . . I think racial distinctions should be eliminated from our body politic and we should think of all persons who constitute our citizenry as full citizens."

MAY 3 - 1942

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

The South's Part

APR 28 1942

In Nashville, Tenn., and Tuskegee, Ala., an intensive mobilization of the South's total war resources is taking place as we go to press. Nashville is host to the annual Southern Conference for Human Welfare, while in Tuskegee the All-Negro Southern Youth Conference is meeting. There is a deep, direct relationship between the two gatherings. Not only are they both war conferences—they have the common problem of involving everyone, Negro and white, in the gigantic business of winning. Which means the problem of ending racial discrimination in a region where the practice has been ugliest and most persistent. The Negro youths meeting in Tuskegee, anxious to do their patriotic best, consider how they can surmount or break down the barriers against full participation. And the trade unionists, farmers, students, educators, employers—all the delegates of the southern people—who have come together at Nashville, hear from President Roosevelt, who sent his greetings, that "the privilege of participation in our great national undertaking must be granted every citizen." The conference itself is symbolic of the unity it is trying to achieve for the whole South—its men and women of sixteen states, from so many walks of life, has a broad representation of Negro people who are making splendid contributions to the conference program.

APR 28 1942

Obviously, what's going on in Nashville and Tuskegee means a great deal to the whole nation; for the racial discrimination being attacked down there is not confined to those sixteen states. On the day the two conferences opened, twenty-four Negro educators of Howard University in Washington, D. C., sent a letter to President Roosevelt, urging him to do everything in his power to open a second European front. "We know," they said, "that fascism aims at the abject enslavement of the Negro people and the suppression of any semblance of democratic action." Yes, the Negro people know this—they must be given every chance to act on that knowledge.

41-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Southern Youth Conference Will Honor Negro Hero of Pearl Harbor

APR 7 1942

Paul Robeson Concert To Draw Thousands

APR 7 1942

APR 7 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 6.—High tribute will be paid to Dorie Miller, the Negro messman who came out of the mess hall of his ship to man a machine gun during the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor last Dec. 7 at the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference, meeting at Tuskegee Institute, April 17, 18 and 19.

The parents of Dorie Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Conery Miller of Waco, Texas, will be feted guests at the Conference. They are to attend the conference at the expense of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and will be awarded a $100 defense bond in the name of the national hero, it was announced today by Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Youth Congress.

In a letter to the Millers Mr. Burnham stated in part:

"One of the features of the program will be to pay tribute to your son, Dorie Miller, whose glorious deeds have made him a hero in the hearts of millions of Americans. At the closing session, on Sunday, April 19, a campaign will be started to have one million citizens sign a petition to the Congress of the United States asking that a proper symbol of recognition be awarded to your son. We should like you both to be present at that time to witness this ceremony and also to receive a $100 defense bond in the name of the nation's hero, Dorie Miller."

Already bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress to authorize the granting of the Congressional Medal to the young naval hero. John W. Dingell, Democrat, of Michigan, is sponsor of the house resolution, H. R. 6800; Senator James M. Mead, Democrat of New York, introduced the Senate resolution, S 2392.

APR 7 1942

The office of the Southern Negro Youth Congress today hummed with activity and excitement as the staff of the organization prepared and made final arrangements for the 5th All-Southern Negro Youth Conference at Tuskegee Institute, this weekend.

Birmingham Ala. Weekly

News has just come to the office that Paul Robeson who is being featured in the ultural Session of the Conference on Saturday evening, the 18th will not only appear on that night but will attend other sessions of the Conference on Friday and Saturday. Paul Robeson, whose rich voice started him on the road to fame, is becoming known more and more among his people as one of the leading fighters for freedom and justice and equality. His refusal to sing before jim-crow audiences, his consistent struggle along with the anti-Fascist forces in America today have made him the inspiration of all youth and particularly Negro youth who fight against slavery and oppression. Robeson will sing on the 18th ,the songs of the many nations he has visited as well as the traditional American songs.

APR 7 1942

Delegates and friends of the Conference learned with plasure that the parents of Dorie Miller, the messman who manned the machine gun at Pearl Harbor will come from their farm near wace, Texas to receive a $100 Bond in the name of their heroic son. And the Negro youth who want to know more about the part that Negroes are playing in the armed forces today will have the opportunity to hear Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis. General Davis, who is the highest ranking Negro officer in the United States Army ,and who is the first man to hold that position, will speak to an audience for the first time since the attack at Pearl Harbor."

The whole theme of the Conference will be carried out by the speakers and by the delegates in their discussions; **Negro Youth Fighting for America.** We would like to tell you about the pictorial stage decorations which were done by a local boy, which will also carry out the theme of the Conference. The water color of Crispus Attucks, revolutionary hero will be an inspiration to the youth of Today who are also engaged in the struggle for democracy.

It is too soon to give a good picture of the delegates who will attend the Tuskegee meeting. We can only tell you that there have been delegates registerd from as far North as Washington, New York, Virginia and the Carolinas and as far South as Louisiana Texas and Florida. College groups, trade unions, churches, social groups have all indicated that they will send delegates.

On Tuesday morning the Birmingham Age-Herald said this about the coming Fifth Conference **It is important to underscore the keynote of this Southwide assembly of young Negroes. OPPORTUNITY Negro youth full of zeal natural in the youth of any and all races, keenly seeks opportunities to make a place for itself in the battle the nation is waging. Negro youth knows well too, that opportunity means responsibility. Here are a great many young people diligently making a great effort to have themselves used by their country.**

APR 24 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

STRESS UNITY, LIBERALISM AT YOUTH CONFAB

MAY 2 - 1942

Fifth All-Southern Negro Conference Pledges Democracy Aid

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

TUSKEGEE. — (ANP) — Declaring that "Our task is to talk, act—together . . . to do whatever may be required to speed the day of final victory and extend the bounds of democracy for ourselves and all the people of the world," the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth conference went into session Friday night, here on the campus of the institution founded by Booker T. Washington.

In the annual report which set forth the purpose of the conference, Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the SNYC, stated that the "America's youth problem has become a war problem." He called the present war a battle of "ideals, democracy against Fascism, a fight for education, for job security, for civil liberties, for the respect of other men for our integrity as a people."

MAY 2 - 1942

The approximately 750 delegates were counselled to wholeheartedly support the government in its war effort, for ". . . the conditions which gave rise to new freedoms for Negroes in 1862 and '63 are paralleled by the conditions of this day. A war fought by democratic people in the interests of freedom calls for the practice of democracy in every branch of the struggle."

Burnham declared that despite the several instances of undemocratic practices levelled at Negroes, a general policy of liberalism is coming into being. He said that discrimination on the basis of race and color is being fought by the government, as well as by liberal persons of both races.

MAY 2 - 1942

Pointing to Executive Order 8802, the Fair Employment Practice committee and the increasing hiring of Negroes in defense industries, it was said that these facts "signify trends which are without precedent in our national history."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, welcomed the SNYC delegates on Friday night. His address was followed by remarks from John Herman, representative of Transport Workers union, Local 206 New Orleans, and a speech by Dr. Max Yergan, chairman of the Counsel on African Affairs.

Mobile, Ala., Register
April 20, 1942

Negro Brigadier Says Race Plays Major War Role

General Davis Notes Tendency To Give Colored Greater Share Of Victory Task

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 10—(UP)—Brig-Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, only negro ever to achieve the rank of general in the United States army, told the All-Southern Negro Youth Congress at Tuskegee Institute today that he recently had observed "a general tendency in influential official quarters to allow the negro youth a fuller share in the war efforts."

"I know that you are all with me," he continued, "in my hope that this tendency will quickly magnify itself so as to enable the negro youth of our country to contribute in full measure to the winning of this war."

Convention Closes

The army officer's remarks brought to a close the Sunday session of the congress.

Davis said he brought greetings from Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, and, "moreover, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief-of-staff, before he left on his mission to England, asked me to convey to you his earnest hope that something constructive might result from this convention looking to greater fulfilment by negro youth

Must Be Patient

The negro race, he added, must be patient, "as long-established customs cannot be changed overnight. We must continually look forward to fitting ourselves for the responsibilities of citizenship in order that we may enjoy the peace for which we fight and so that we may participate in the benefits of our form of government.

"Actually," he concluded, "we are all one great team, for as wars are fought today, we, all of us together, may rightly be called members of the glorious profession of arms."

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Negro Youth Conference

APR 30 1942

Just to be at Tuskegee Institute is an inspiration, but to see hundreds of the finest, best looking, most intelligent, hard-working Negro young people in the South engaged in a great conference, FIGHTING FOR AMERICA, does something to one's heart and mind, which you can never forget.

Though we missed the opening sessions due to pressing duties in the Carolinas, we arrived in time to get "the cream of the crop" of most interesting discussions. "Negro Youth in the Battle For Protection" was the theme of the Saturday afternoon meeting, which was pointedly discussed in terms of "Training, Industry, Agriculture and Labor Unions." The Saturday evening session was devoted to the study of "Negro Youth in Civilian Defense" in terms of "Civilian Defense Councils and "Youth Auxiliaries in Civilian Defense." The closing moments of this session were marked with "A Program of Songs" by Paul Robeson.

APR 30 1942

As an indication of the enterprise of the conference program, the Sunday morning session on "Negro Youth in the Armed Forces" began at 8:30, and the conference discussed: "The Army, The Navy, The Air Corps, Officers Training, Recreation and Welfare." Then followed a Chapel Hour from 11 to noon.

"Strengthening Democracy's Foundations in the South" occupied the attention of the conference Sunday afternoon, in which "Health, Housing, Interracial Cooperation, Freedom from Police and Mob Violence, Freedom to Vote (Repeal of Poll Tax Law) and Freedom of Religion" were discussed.

Then followed the business session with elections, which evidenced very keen interest on the part of all those present and the results of which will be found in the report.

APR 30 1942

The closing hours of the convention were featured with an address by Mr. William Pickens, nationally known orator and government representative, and also Brigadier-General Benj. O. Davis who made the award to Private Joe Louis, by proxy. And thus the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference closed in an atmosphere of the most determined consciousness of what the Negro in America wants and for which he is willing to give his last full measure of devotion.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Robeson Is Greeted With Enthusiasm At Tuskegee

MAY 2 - 1942

By GRACE BROWN KNOX

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Paul Robeson, son of a slave minister, now internationally famous singer, actor, radio and screen star threw the fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Congress clutural session at Tuskegee institute Saturday, April 18, into a panic of wild enthusiasm with his superb dramatic singing and his unexpected but most pleasantly received ten-minute verbal greeting.

The virile, stalwart figure of the artist whose smile mocks all defeat stood before a background of painted wooden statuettes in relief of the Negro soldier of 1776, 1861 and 1942, as he urged Negro Americans to be just as proud of their ancestry as the people anywhere on the earth.

MAY 2 - 1942

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Giving highlights of his tours of other parts of the world he especially mentioned the fairness of the Soviet Union to race and creed.

Three thousand five hundred people listened to Robeson sing world favorite selections including "Lord, God of Abraham" from Mendelssohn's Elijah; "Jerusalem" by Parry; "Water Boy," "Oh, No. John," the "Prayer and Death Scene" from Boris; also "Me Flea" by Movssorsky; Burleigh's arrangement of "Balm in Gilead;" and "Ezekiel Saw de Wheel" arranged by Brown, his accompanist and friend.

MAY 2 - 1942

This last number was sung with Brown to the great delight of their hearers. An unusual number of encores did not satisfy the audience until someone called from the audience for "Ole Man River" which Paul Robeson graciously sang with much dramatic feeling.

Also appearing on the cultural session program were Prof. S. Randolph Edmonds of Dillard university who spoke on "Negro Youth on the Cultural Front;" Miss Martha Vaughn, Tuskegee Institute dramatic reader and Miss Charlotte Moton, creative dancer of the U. S. Department of Physical Fitness.

Robeson remained at Tuskegee for the morning session Sunday and stood next to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute in the line of review as the institute students in full regalia passed in the traditional "Sunday Formation" to Tuskegee institute chapel for the regular Sabbath services.

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
April 16, 1942

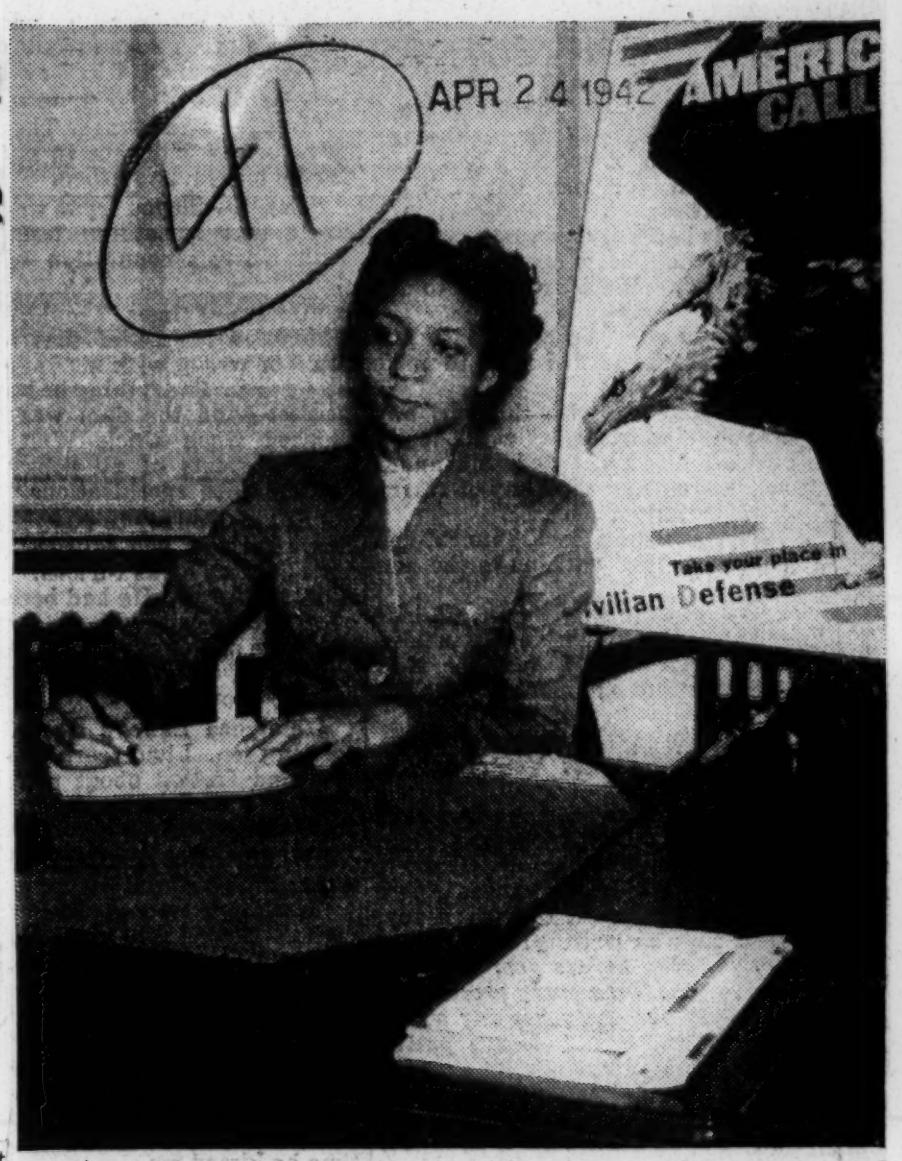
GENERAL TO VISIT TUSKEGEE COLLEGE

WASHINGTON, April 15—(AP)—The War Department has announced that Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, of the inspector general's office, Washington, will speak at the All-Southern Negro Youth Congress at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., next Sunday.

Davis, the first Negro to achieve the rank of a general officer in the United States Army, will discuss opportunities of Negro youth in the war problem. He will be at Tuskegee Institute and at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, for four days to inspect troops at those stations.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tells 'Hale America' Idea



MISS CHARLOTTE MOTON, associate racial relations adviser for the United States Division of Physical Fitness, with headquarters in Philadelphia, was guest lecturer at the Southern Negro Youth Congress April 17-19 at Tuskegee Institute and at a special Physical Fitness Clinic April 20 at the Butler Street YMCA in Atlanta. She explained the "Hale America" plan for nation-wide soundness of body and mind through daily civilian participation in physical exercises of a body building nature.

APR 24 1942

Miss Moton received an extended leave from Hampton Institute, where she was director of Physical Education for Women, to accept her present federal post. She is a graduate of Sargent, exclusive college for women, and is daughter of President Emeritus and Mrs. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PLAQUE TO BE PRESENTED AT ANNUAL MEET

MAR 1 41942

Champion To Be Honored By S.N.Y.C. April 19 At Tuskegee

MAR 1 41942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Southern Negro Youth Congress announced this week that Private Joe Louis Barrow had just been named to receive the award presented to the most outstanding Southern Negro youth of the year.

The award which is to take the form of an honor plaque will be presented on the closing night of the fifth all-Southern Negro Youth conference at Tuskegee institute, Sunday, April 19. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, who is the sponsor of the award will present it.

In announcing the award, the Southern Negro Youth congress said that Joe Louis had been the first youth chosen to receive the honor which is to be presented annually to the Southern youth who has contributed the most to the advancement of his people in any honorable field.

MAR 1 41942

Born in Alabama, in the shack of a share-cropper, Joe Louis has himself shared the experiences of thousands of other Negro youth of the South. Today Joe Louis has distinguished himself for his unselfish devotion to the cause of his people and for his valuable contribution to the defense of his country.

MAR 1 41942

In answer to a letter from Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the S.N.Y.C., Lieutenant Brenzier, commanding offi[illegible] at Camp Upton where Louis [illegible] stationed had this to say [illegible] champion, "I know that y[illegible] will be interested in learning that Private Barrow is doing a most excellent job at soldiering and thus continues to contribute an example as an outstanding young man of his race."

MAR 1 41942

The presentation of this award to Joe Louis will terminate the conference which is to bring together Southern youth from all walks of life. These youth will discuss together and with officials from the government how they can contribute to the defense of America.

The theme of the conference "Negro Youth Fighting for America" will be carried out in the general session of the meeting as it will be in the presentation of the award to Joe Louis. Sessions of the conference will begin on Friday, April 17th.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

YOUTHS WILL HEAR PICKENS AT TUSKEGEE

MAR 21 1942

SNYC Prepares For Its Fifth Annual Meet On April 19

MAR 21 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The statement that Dean William Pickens, staff assistant on the defense savings staff of the Treasury Department will be one of the principal speakers at the closing session of the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., on Sunday, April 19, featured announcements concerning conference preparations here this week.

It was pointed out that Dean Pickens, whose recent remarks at Tuskegee dealing with the place of the Negro in the war effort caused widespread comment, is one of many government officials invited to address the youth delegates at the famous institution.

In pointing to the importance of giving young people a chance to hear speakers who have the most intimate contact with the government's activities, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, initiators of the conference, declared that its aim is, "to stimulate, clarify, and reassure one thousand delegated Negro youth from all over the South; to bring them to a fuller consciousness of what the war means to them and how they can serve the nation."

MAR 21 1942

Interest of government agencies in the conference was indicated in a letter sent to Miss Esther V. Cooper, administrative secretary of the youth organization by Brigadier General F. H. Osborn, chief of the special services branch of the War Department.

General Osborn said: "In this crisis we anticipate from you and your group, which is articulate and reaches many of our colored citizens, a loyalty and cooperation which is exemplary. The leaders of Negro youth have their most grave responsibility in the history of this nation."

Endorsements of the conference continued to come into the Youth Congress office from leading Negro and white citizens all over the country.

Among them were J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, and Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard university, president of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Pickens Will Be Speaker At Tuskegee

41

MAR 2

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MAR 27 1942

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CONFERENCE ENDORSED

Endorsements of the conference continued to come into the Youth Congress office from leading Negro and white citizens all over the country. Among them were J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, and Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard University, president of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Dr. Loyan, writing on the theme of the Conference, "Negro Youth Fighting For America," declared: 'In spite of repeated rebuffs, American Negro Youth continue to demand the right to fight and work for America. We demand this right because America needs us to defeat our foreign enemies. We demand this right because the true principles of American democracy require it. We demand this right because we insist also upon all of our other rights, political, soical and economic. We are Americans too.'"

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

ISSUE CALL FOR YOUTH CONGRESS FOR SOUTHERNERS

Colored Young People to Meet At Tuskegee, April 17 to 19

MAR 20 1942

BIRMINGHAM, March 5 (ANP) —The Southern Negro Youth congress, in issuing the call for its fifth all-southern meet to be held at Tuskegee institute, Apr. 17-19, made public its plans for the conference which will center around "the concrete problems which the war has thrust to the forefront of American life."

Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the congress, stated in a letter to adult sponsors of the conference that "the war against Hitlerism is our war. The future of the Negro youth depends upon a decisive victory for the United nations. In order to play our part in guaranteeing that victory, this conference will be devoted to the discussion of ways and means of increasing the opportunities of Negro youth to serve the nation in this hour of peril."

The problems to be discussed in this conference include:

1. How can Negro youth win greater opportunities to serve with dignity in the armed forces?
2. What can Negro youth do to increase their facilities for training and their placement in all phases of the expanding defense industries? How can Negro youth on the farms contribute more to the nation's war production effort?
3. How can Negro youth most speedily be integrated in the civilian defense program in the south?
4. How can we strengthen the foundations of democracy by improving the status of Negro youth in the fields of health and housing; education and race relations, citizenship?

MAR 20 1942

The list of sponsors include Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee and chairman of the advisory board of the youth congress; President W. A. Bell of Miles Memorial college, Birmingham; Dr. F. D. Bluford, A. & T. college, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; Dr. Rufus Clement, Atlanta university; President David D. Jones, Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. J. J. Starkes, Benedict college, Columbia, S. C.; Dean James Taylor, N. C. College for Negroes, Durham, and Dr. Frank Graham, white, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

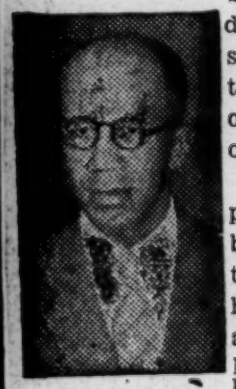
WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

Southern New Youth Congress

MAR 22 1942

A LEARNED CONTEMPORARY sociologist has sagely written that "In many ways a war is like a masquerade. In fact war like a of gigantic masquerade, and this fact furnishes us our best clue to all the things that happen to the moralities by which men live. School teachers dress up in brilliant uniforms and become handsome young officers; business men strut and pose awhile as bureaucrats; the harmless postman becomes a hard-boiled sergeant; doctors of philosophy supervise the manufacture of munitions; an obscure garage mechanic or a praying hill-billy becomes a national hero; the housewife drives a taxi; everybody pretends, everybody moves out of his customary orbit, in order to win the war".



CHIVERS

And everybody pretends to forget that the youth of today and the adults of tomorrow are being forgotten. This neglect is tragic because it means that the older folks are definitely dodging the responsibilities which are so really theirs. They have made clumsy mistakes and an all-consuming fight to the death has resulted. By pretending they hope to escape the blame and by demanding they wish youth to correct these errors on the battle fields without question.

MAR 22 1942

THE MISERABLE YEARS

The middle-aged adults of today might by a bit of real self-analysis discover how plainly is engraved upon the fact of western civization the miserable years of the depression, and its attendant demoralizing effects upon youth. The youth of today are in practically all fundamental aspects the children of chaos.

Periods of national chaos have been the nursing beds of youth movements because the inadequate adults have permitted them to be born in chaos and grow up into war which has a direct bearing upon the chaos. The Communist revolution in Russia was closely identified with the restiveness of frustrated youth and their loss of faith in pretending adults. The Facist revolution in Italy was made possible through the united action of overlooked youth. Hitler rode into power because of his shrewd manipulation of the foresaken youth of Germany. Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini gave youth status denied them by their pretending adults.

The Youth Movement in these United States of America has a psychological connection with these European movements. As to basic causes it might be considered an extension of them. Our boys and girls have seen their mothers and fathers literally hurled into the industrial junk pile by machinery; they have been forced into the streets by mortgage foreclosures. the moral values of their family life have been traded for mere subsistence living. They have asked, "why is it?" "Why can not something be done to remedy the situation?" "Why does not democracy work more efficiently in the lives of the masses?"

YOUTH FORTIFIED

The adults have sought far too often to answer these questions by either pretending that all is well but youth is just a failure, pretending not to understand the protests of youth or cursing them with the epithet "Reds". They fail to realize that the improved nurture and education which they and the state have given to an increasing number of youth have fortified them against pretension and strengthened them to question what is obviously not effective.

This has been the experience of the American Youth Movement. It has been sneered at, preached at and maligned by adults who should know better. Aggressive, courageous, intelligent, and honest youth leaders have been assaulted by powerful forces as public enemies. This strange action though has simply served to bind the ties of youth stronger and to gain them the cooperation and sponsorship of many thinking adults of authoritative position. The call to arms has revealed to youth their real strength for they recognize that this is a young man's and young woman's fight.

The outstanding tribute to youth leadership is its prven ability to make youth problems transcend racial problems. This is a feat that the pretending adults have never been able to actually achieve. Here is their inherent strength and renders them formidable antagonists of their adults in the battle for a functioning place in democratic society.

MAR 28 1942

HAD HARD SLEDDING

White leaders of political, social, and economic life have awakened gradually to the plight of youth and are beginning to do something about it. Witness the American Youth Commission under the chairmanship of a very rich man and the recent White House Youth Conference. At this last named conference youth were stimulated to struggle to save their gains and to get their questions answered. In the main these last illustrations apply to white youth.

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has had even harder sledding for until recently it has been "ignored" loudly by the vast majority of Negro leaders. They have tried to kill it with snubs and the "Red" epithet. But being born of chaos, poverty, and disillusionment it could not be so easily denied. Dynamic, intelligent, and fearless leadership, sacrificing leadership, developed until respectability jumped in the boat and began to ride the waves.

Today the National Adult Advisory Committee roster is as circumspect politically, economically, and socially, as the Board of Directors of a large bank or trustees of the Community Fund. It is my belief that the urgency of our national life has shocked many of these folk into facing the realities of the youth movement. Now that they have met organized youth they find them charming and fascinatingly adventuresome. These youth may yet relieve the pretenders of their fears and inhibitions.

MUST RALLY TO CALL

MAR 2 2 1942

My appeal then is for Negro adults and youth from every walk of life to rally to the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference when it meets at Tuskegee Institute on April 17, 18, 19, 1942 for the stated purpose of working out ways and means for making practical these four proposals: "(1) to give full support to the government's war effort; (2) to stimulate participation of Negro Youth in Civilian Defense; (3) to strengthen the war effort by increasing opportunities of young Negroes to serve in all of its phases; (4) to place special emphasis on securing training and job opportunities in defense industries and to maintain those opportunities which already exist".

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Appeals to Women

MAR 28 1942

The attendance of large numbers of the women at the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference, to be held at Tuskegee Institute on April 17, 18, and 19, was urged in a letter made public last week by Miss Esther V. Cooper.

Miss Cooper, administrative secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, addressing executives of the National Council of Negro Women, the national sororities, and the state federations of colored women's clubs, pointed out that "the role of women must be an ever-increasing one at this time when the armed forces and the production centers are making such great demands upon the nation's manpower."

The secretary, who has served as an official of the Southern Negro Youth Congress for the past two years, is a native of Arlington, Va. After attending the public schools of Washington, D. C., she entered Oberlin College. Graduating in 1938, she went on to Fisk University where she received her master of arts degree.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Invites Women

MAR 25 1942

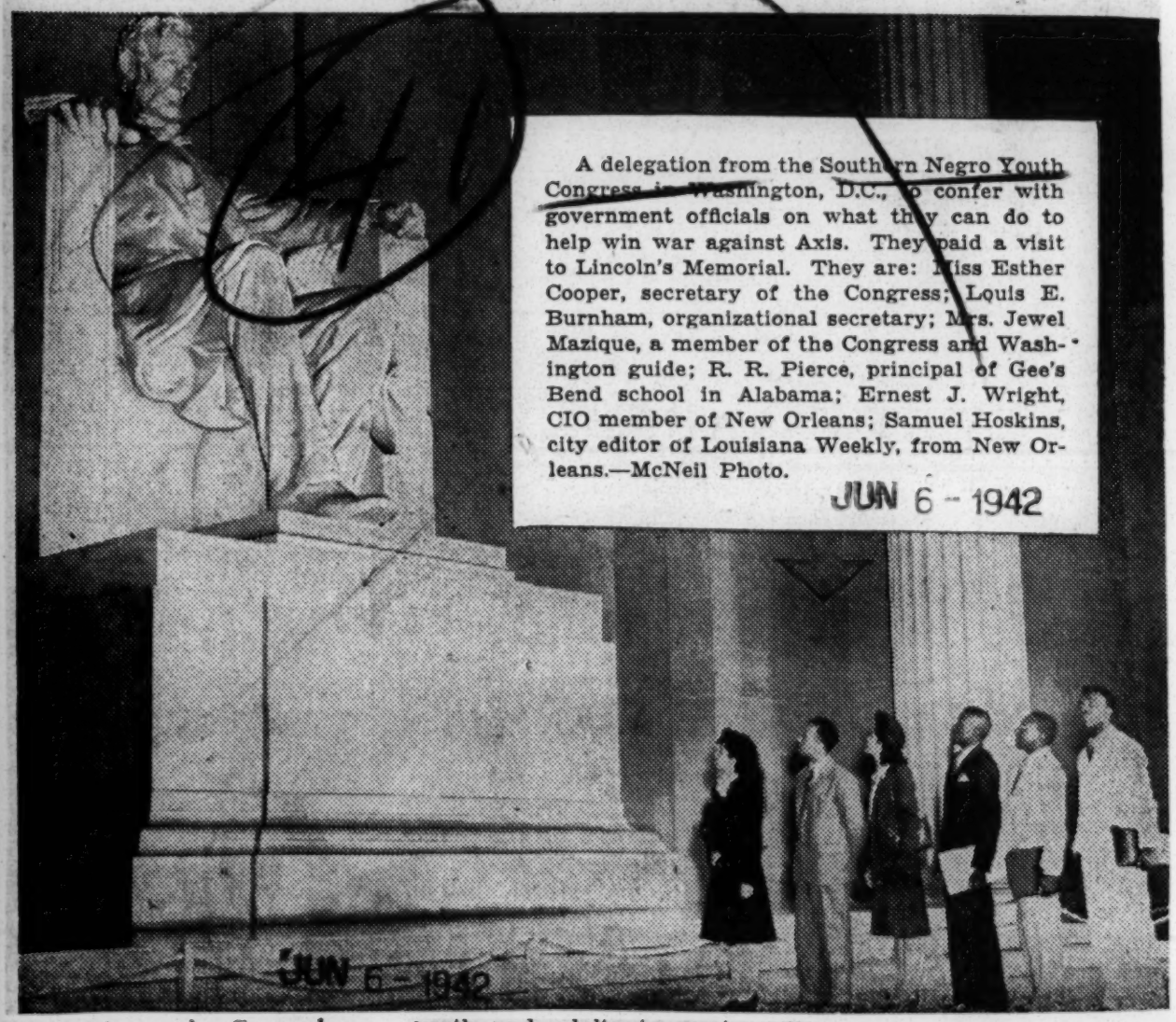
MISS ESTHER COOPER, administrative secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, who is inviting women to attend the fifth session of the congress in large numbers. The congress convenes at Tuskegee Institute for three days beginning April 17th.

41-1942

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

THE SOUTH WANTS TO WIN THIS WAR, TOO



A delegation from the Southern Negro Youth Congress in Washington, D.C., to confer with government officials on what they can do to help win war against Axis. They paid a visit to Lincoln's Memorial. They are: Miss Esther Cooper, secretary of the Congress; Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary; Mrs. Jewel Mazique, a member of the Congress and Washington guide; R. R. Pierce, principal of Gee's Bend school in Alabama; Ernest J. Wright, CIO member of New Orleans; Samuel Hoskins, city editor of Louisiana Weekly, from New Orleans.—McNeil Photo.

JUN 6 - 1942

JUN 6 - 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

U. S. OFFICIALS TO HEAR NEEDS OF DIXIE GROUP

MAY 30 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 28—Miss Esther V. Cooper, executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, announced that appointments have been arranged for a delegation of Southern Negro youth and adults to meet with Secretary of the Navy Knox, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Dean James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, Attorney General Francis Biddle, Lawrence Cramer, Executive Secretary of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and other department heads. The conferences will take place in Washington on May 28th and 29th.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

FEPC HEARINGS TO GET YOUTH SUPPORT

MAY 30 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 28—A citizens committee to aid in preparing cases for the regional Fair Employment Practice Committee hearings in Birmingham has been set up under the auspices of the Jefferson County Council of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. According to Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Youth Congress, this is the first step in what is to be an all-out campaign to secure jobs for Negroes in Southern war industries and provide adequate training facilities to equip young Negroes with skills needed for war work.

The FEPC hearings will be held in Birmingham, June 18, 19 and 20. During these hearings, FEPC representatives will examine complaints from most of the Southeastern states.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CHARMING LOBBYISTS

JUN 6 - 1942

Armed with the charm of two young ladies, members of the Southern Negro Youth congress invaded Washington to place demands for a more democratic administration of government agencies last week. The charming portion of the delegation shown here consists of Mrs. Jewel Mazique of Washington and Atlanta, board member of the congress, and Miss Esther Cooper, secretary.—McNeill photo.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Youth Conference Issues Call For Great July 4 Mobilization

MAY 30 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In a stirring document, the Southern Negro Youth Congress called upon the Negro youth and adults to participate in great meetings and parades on Independence Day, July 4th to—"sharpen the understanding that this is our war—to demonstrate our loyalty to America, and yes, to demand of all parties concerned, local and national government, industry, labor and our fellow white Americans—to open all avenues of opportunity for Negro Americans to be enabled to make a full contribution to the winning of the War; for the full right to jobs and job training in defense industries, for the opportunity to enroll and receive promotions in all branches of the armed forces, for the patriotic privilege of participating on a basis of equality and dignity in the whole civilian defense program in each community."

The July 4th Victory Mobilization Day Declaration said in part:

"We, Negro youth man our battle stations today in the great tradition of our foreparents of the American Revolution and the Civil War—we level our guns against the enemies of our country and the enslavers of our kinsmen, that this our great Nation under God may have a new birth of freedom . . . We shall batter down the doors of discrimination wherever they exist and take our rightful places in industry, in civilian defense and in the armed forces."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

MAY 29 1942

ALL IN THE SAME BOAT

Editor, The Advertiser:

The present hour demands accurate and constructive thinking, wise and discreet expressions and a loyalty and faith that will not wane. Certainly it is not the time for agitation and complaining about the shortcomings and mistakes of the nation. In some of the publications coming from the Negro press a few weeks ago General Benjamin O. Davis was criticized for his speech before the Southern Negro Youth Congress which convened at Tuskegee Institute. Judging from the criticisms given, General Davis was expected to do a little "muck raking." His critics thought that he should have told his audience something about the race riot in Detroit growing out of the Federal housing project in that city, that he should have told them of the race clashes in some of our army camps or that he should have talked about the evils of the poll tax. But General Davis wisely passed up these temporary ills and confined his address to the primary need of the hour, namely the part the Negro youth must play in winning the war. This should be the primary concern of every man, woman and child whose privilege it is to claim American citizenship.

Why dwell on the temporary ills of the hour when the very existence of the nation is threatened with destruction? "What will it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his soul." What will it profit the Negro to gain every right enumerated in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed him by the Federal constitution if the nation loses in the present conflict?

Neither the Negro nor the white man should, in this critical period of our national life sulk in his tent and indulge in fault finding and complaining; for both are riding on the same boat; if destruction comes to one disaster is certain to overtake the other. Should the democratic nations of the earth lose in the present conflict both white and black will be reduced to a state of abject slavery; and the Negro's lot will be a thousand fold worse than it is today. Let us therefore "not weary in well doing for we shall reap if we faint not." If there be any virtue in our democracy, any love, any truth, any hope for the downtrodden and oppressed, any reward for the toiler and the thinker, any recognition of the inalienable rights of men let us think and talk about these, for these are the things we now fight to defend and to perpetuate.

E. S. HANDY.
LaFayette.

MAY 29 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Youths To Confer With U.S. Officials

MAY 30 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Miss Esther V. Cooper, executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth congress, announced this week that appointments have been arranged for a delegation of southern Negro youth and adults to meet with Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Undersecretary of the War Robert P. Patterson; Dean James M. Landis, director of the Office of Civilian Defense; Atty. General Francis Biddle, Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and other department heads. The conferences will take place in Washington on May 28 and 29.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Southern Youth Confer With D. C. Farm Experts

JUN 13 1942

Distadvantages In War Effort Are Related

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representatives from the Southern Negro Youth Conference conferred with Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Grover B. Hill here recently on ways and means of further utilizing Negro youths in the food-for-freedom program.

Coming from the south, more than casually acquainted with problems of Negro farmers, the youths told Assistant Secretary Hill that young colored Americans on the farms were anxious to do their full part in helping to win the war. However, the delegation said that certain disadvantages hampered them in this effort.

Among those discussed with the assistant secretary were: lack of representation on important farm boards and committees, lack of proper incentive for doing farm work, such as housing, wages, and general working conditions, and lack of adequate supervision and complete information on the agricultural program.

PRAISE DEPARTMENT

JUN 13 1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Mobilize for Victory, Negro Youth Declare

JUN 12 1942

JUN 12 1942

July Fourth this year will be Victory Mobilization Day for Negro Youth.

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has broadcast a "Declaration and Call" from its offices at 514 Masonic Temple Building, Birmingham, Ala., to Negro youth "in the fields of cotton and corn, in the pits and mills and factories, in the schools, churches and clubrooms, in army camps and naval stations, amid the shot and shell of the battle-front to march in determined stride with our white American brothers for a rededication of our common allegiance to our nation's founding principles."

On July Fourth, Negro youth will pledge anew our strength, our talents, our lives, to the cause of victory in this war against the Hitler-Axis enemies of our country and of all mankind.".

"We Negro youth love our country and the high principles of freedom, equality, opportunity and the dignity of man upon which America was founded," says the Call. "Negro youth are the proud inheritors of a great tradition. We are born to the fight for freedom."

The Call challenges those "foolish men or alien forces who would withhold from us the right to rally to our country's defense" and charges them with "preventing the mobilization of the nation's full fighting power."

JUN 12 1942

"They are aiding the cause of the enemy. We shall down the barriers of discrimination wherever they exist and take our rightful places," it adds.

Those "rightful places" are described as "in industry, making the machines of victory; in civilian defense—at air-raid stations, first-aid centers and with the auxiliary police and firemen; in the armed forces—in the ranks and among the officers' corps, on land, at sea and in the air, carrying the war to Hitler on the continent of Europe."

The youths praised the work which the department has done at Gee's Bend, Alabama, (Farm Security Administration Rural Rehabilitation Project) pointing to it as a fine example of what the government could do to help low income farmers produce food-for-freedom.

The delegation, headed by Miss Esther V. Cooper, executive secretary of the conference, was composed of six members; Louis Burnham, Samuel Hoskins, Ernest Wright, Mrs. Jewel Mazique, and R. R. Pierce.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Robeson Taught To Be Proud Of The Fact He Is A Negro

By EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNC)—My first big newspaper assignment came in 1939 when I covered the All-Southern Negro Youth Congress in Richmond, Va.

Inexperience, together with confusing instructions, reduced the effectiveness of my work. I watched the easy way the seasoned reporters went about their business and innocently enough, prevailed upon them to give me "helps' and "tips."

Since then I have attended in capacity of a reporter every SNC youth congress — Chattanooga, Birmingham, New Orleans, there being no meeting in 1941. But I won't be at the one in Tuskegee where I had planned to hear Paul Robeson sing Saturday night.

Paul Robeston, the songster, has turned statesman.

Proof of this is found in some of his new activities. It goes beyond the incident of his stopping in the midst of a concert program to protest segregation.

While on a Budapest concert, Mr. Robeson, as related in PM newspaper April 9, 1942, by Cecelia Ager, was querried by a local reporter about his "native dialect." Whereupon, he reflected.

PM's Ager relates that "Robeson began to study African art, to delve into Africa nculture, to listen to African songs, to heed African rhythms. It was a magnificent discovery, the most important thing that could happen to him; at last he knew where he came from."

His father had taught him, Robeson says, in Ager's account, "to be proud that I am a Negro," yet the artist says "the realization that you don't quite belong" eats you.

Today Robeson is chairman of the Council on African Affairs, "an organization which strives to acquaint the people of America with the problems of Africa and point out how the welfare of each is related."

What Robeson has to say on the war situation is provocative. He believes that in about six weeks "it shall begin to be decided whether Africa and its people shall be conquered by Facism or liberated and let work for world victory of Democracy. It is a question of whether Africa, and enslaved continent like India, an enslaved country, shall accept a new master or, with its chains removed, cooperate with the old master to help defeat him."

Interesting, in this connection, is the recently stated opinion of Roy Wilkis, CRISIS editor, that "They (Negro people) do not place the solution of their difficulties above the welfare of their people."

That, to me, is an adequate answer to those who would charge unacceptance of the doctrine of status quo, as a hidden declaration against the nation's best interest at this time. Removal of status quo obstacles so as to release the full strength of - America is but simple common sense. No scholarship can upset its soundness.

Dr. George D. Cannon, M. D., recently posed the question: "Is it improper to cease fighting for a principle because a few individuals might gain?" Getting down to cases, should we curtail the fight for democracy because the Negro, or labor, or the little farmer might gain?

Robeson says "Our Negroes must see far beyond their own sufferings. They must see they're connected with the suffering of hundreds of millions all over the world. They must see their deepest concern, their hope, their liberation, lies with the destruction of facism throughout the world forevermore. The side on which the Negroes of South Carolina, as it is to you, to the people of China, and Russia and India and England.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Charlotte Moton, National Women's Physical Fitness Director, At YMCA Monday

For the purpose of telling women and men athletic directors, physical education experts, and recreational leaders the part they are to play in making this nation health-conscious during the present wartime, Miss Charlotte Moton, national coordinator of Women's Activities in the U. S. Physical Fitness Program, HALE AMERICA, will be presented in the gymnasium at the Butler Street YMCA tomorrow evening at eight o'clock.

Miss Moton will come to Atlanta from Tuskegee Institute where she has been carrying on a HALE AMERICA physical fitness clinic at the Southern Youth Congress in connection with the present national defense operations along that line.

OUTSTANDING YOUNG WOMAN

The young woman who is a graduate of Radcliffe, ultra-smart eastern college for women, is a daughter of President Emeritus Robert Russa Moton of Tuskegee Institute, who succeeded the late Booker T. Washington as president of the institution. Miss Moton gave up a post as director of physical education for women at Hampton Institute in order to take up her present work in the Office of Civilian Defense, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

SIMILAR WORK TO OWENS

Miss Moton's work in the women's division corresponds to that of Jesse Owens, the world Famous Olympic hero, in the men's division .Owens is scheduled to come to Atlanta for a later lecture appearance.

The coming of Miss Moton to Atlanta was made possible by Lucius L. Jones, sports editor of the Atlanta Daily WORLD, recently appointed to the national administrative set-up as regional supervisor with inspectional charge of six states—Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi.

STUDENTS TO ATTEND

In connection with the informational lecture by Miss Moton tomorrow evening at the Butler Street YMCA, which event has already been endorsed by groups at Spelman, Morehouse, Clark, and Morris Brown colleges, Atlanta University Laboratory and BTWHS, as well as the various public schools, Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, and so forth, there will be a number of colorful demonstrations in physical fitness.

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

There will be weight-lifting, pyramid-building, rhythmics, boxing, and table tennis.

Assisting Mr. Jones in planning tomorrow night's program especially have been Mrs. Juanita G Pierce, director of physical education at A. U. Laboratory High School, and J. D. Winston, boys' work secretary of the Butler Street YMCA.

YOUTH CONGRESS FAILS TO ENDORSE 'DOUBLE V' CAMPAIGN

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 30.—The fifth session of the All Southern Negro Youth Congress meeting here last week, failed to endorse the "Double V" campaign sponsored by The Pittsburgh Courier in its Saturday evening session.

Roy Leeland Hopkins, Houston, Texas representative of The Courier, introduced the resolution and was applauded by the delegates. The resolution committee, however, headed by Louis E. Burnham of Birmingham, refused to endorse the campaign. Burnham said, "We feel that the 'Double V' campaign is a little too concrete. If we carry out the things we are planning to do here, there will be a psychological double victory resulting." ...

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference Pledges Full Active Support of War Program

MAPS PLANS FOR INTEGRATION OF YOUTH, AT TUSKEGEE MEETING, APRIL 17-19

Spurred on by greeting from leading personalities in four countries of Western hemisphere and Great Britian, nearly 500 delegates to the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference mapped out a program of full active support of the war effort and fuller opportunities for the participation of Negro youth as a means to victory, in their sessions at Tuskegee Institute, April 17-19.

Message came to the conference from President Roosevelt of the United States Avilo Camacho of Mexico, Manuel Batista af Cuba; Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and representatives of the Canadian and Panamanian youth movements. Among the other individuals and organizations which sent significant greeting were Wendell Willkie, Congressman Arthur W Mitchell and the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Dr. Max Yergan, Director of the Council on African Affairs, Dr. John Harmon of Transport Worker Union of New Orleans were the keynote speakers. The final session featured addresses by Brigadier General B. O. Davis and William Pic ken, Staff Assistant in the Defense Saving Staff of the Treasury Department. Among the other speakers were Ferdinand Smith, Sec'y. of the National Maritime Union, R.R. Taylor of the National Housing Agency and John Beech er Southern field representatives of the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Paul Robeson making his first visit to the deep South and to Tuskegee Institute, appeared before three thousand conference delegates and friends in the role of singer and speaker.

Included in the program of principles and action adopted by the body were proposals to call a victory mobilzation day July 4, to stimulate greater activity in accomplishing the war tasks; conduct a victory book campaign aimed at providing soldiers Southern camps with 5,000 books for their leisure time; conduct a leadership training institute during the summer on a college campus for the purpose of developing the qualities of intelligent aggressive leadership among the young generation; organize a representative delegation of youth and adult leaders to confer with officials various government departments on means of speeding victory through the further integration of Negro youth in the war effort; conduct a survey on discrimination in war industries which will uncover facts to be presented to Fair Employment Practices committee when it holds its scheduled hearing in New Orleans, Birmingham, and other Southern cities. Curb the appeaser and fifth-column groups which seek to divide people and hinder the vigorous prosecution of the war; establish a Western front upon the continent of Europe and launch a vigorous campaign to defeat the axis powers in 1942.

A special attraction of the Conference was the appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Conery Miller of Waco. Tex., parents of Dorie Miller, naval hero of Pearl Harbor. Accompanying the Millers on their trip to Tuskegee was Mr.L.J. Rhone, Editor of the Waco Messenger. At the closing meeting the Millers were greeted with a standing ovation as they recieved a $100.00 defense bond in the name of their son from Miss Esther V. Cooper, executive secretary of the Youth Congress.

Officers of the Southern Negro Youth Congress elected for coming year are: William Hale, Jr.. N.Y. A. official of Nashville,Tennessee President; Vice- President: Edgar Holt, Newport News, Virginia, Youth Chaplain of the A.M. E. Church; Carleton Lee,Atlanta Southern Hi-Y Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.; Hylan Lewis Professor of Economics, Talledega College, Talledega, Alabama. Rose Mae Withers, Richmond, Virginia, student secretary of the Y.W.C.A and Ernest Wright, New Orleans, Representative of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. Miss Esther V. Cooper was elected executive secretary. Louis E. Burnham, Jas. E. Jackson, Jr., and Charles F. Anderson, all of Birmingham, Ala. were chosen for the posts of organizational secretary, public relations secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Pearl Harbor Hero's Kin In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Mr. and Mrs. Conery Miller, of Waco, Texas. father and mother of Dorie Miller. hero of the Pearl Harbor attack last December 7, visited here last week. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were en route home from Tuskegee where they attended the All Southern Youth Conference. They were guests of the local USO center and were taken on a tour of the city by Bryce Taylor, director of the center.

Mrs. Millen a very modest and cultured lady, stated, "Dorie was always good at machinery and even when a small child, he could fix anything." The couple has three other children, all boys. One has been inducted into the armed services and the other two are expected to enter soon.

They visited all the training camps here and gave many words of encouragement to the soldiers, advising that every one of them should go into the war with one objective. and that is to blast the enemy off the face of the earth. "America is worth all our efforts," they said.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

President Sends Word To Confab

Negro Youth Meeting Held At Tuskegee

By Samuel Hoskins

TUSKEGEE. — (ANP)— The southern Negro youth has a place in the present world-wide struggle between the united nations and the fascist hordes, so indicated the greetings of President Roosevelt to the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth conference, which met at Tuskegee institute, April 17, 18, 19.

The chief executive's message stated:

"As you are gathering in conference, the gurdens and hazards of total war threaten the very foundation upon which is based your right to hold such a meeting. Every American citizen, without regard for his race or his creed, has an irrevocable interest in the outcome of this struggle for victory.

"To your expressed purpose, 'we shall dream, organize and build for Freedom,' Equality, Opportunity,' now must be added the determination to work and fight with every ounce of your strength and ability, to preserve your right to so dream and organize and build.

"Victory must and will be ours! Your strength, your courage, and your loyalty to your country help assure this victory, out of which must come a peace built on universal freedom such as many men have not yet known, and which all the youth of today shall enjoy as men and women of tomorrow."

In the Saturday morning session answering the greeting the delegates from the several southern states pledged full support to the President's war policy. The resolution adopted stated that the Negro youth is "Faced with the choice between freedom and slavery, as our nation was when Abraham Lincoln guided the ship of state. . . . We choose the path to freedom, the road of working and fighting together with Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and all our allies for the defeat of the axis powers who menace our nation's very existence."

Too, fuller integration of the American Negro into the government's war program was asked. The delegates declared: "We are disturbed by the knowledge that to the extent discriminatory barriers remain against our fuller participation in our democratic life, in the production effort and armed forces, the nation's war effort and our national unity are weakened. Our nation cannot afford to deprive itself of the full resources of any patriotic citizen."

41-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Southern Youth Committee Tells Federal Officials What Young Negro People Want

JUN 5 1942

WASHINGTON.— (ANP) — Discussing the Negro and his status in the war period, six delegates from the Southern Negro Youth congress appeared in Washington last week and spent three days covering various governmental agencies, setting forth their complaints and suggesting remedies.

Visited were the war department where Under Secretary Patterson listened to the group; the department of justice to see Atty. Gen. Biddle, who had just returned from congress where he made his famous Bridges address; Asst. Sec. Grover Hill of the department of agriculture; Robert Sessions of the Office of Price Administration; Lt. Bingham, assistant to Archibald MacLeish of the Office of Facts and Figures; Gen. McSherry of the Manpower board; Frank Knox, secretary of the navy; Lawrence E. Cramer of the CoFEP and Dean Landis of the Office of Civilian Defense.

In each instance a prepared statement was left with the officials seen, offering both the statement of the group and the specific acts they wanted to see accomplished.

GET CAREFUL AATTENTION

Careful attention was given each of the group when expressing his view-point.

Led by Louis E. Burnham and Esther V. Cooper of Birmingham, the committee also included R. R. Pierce of Gee's Bend, la.; Samuel Hoskins, city editor of the Louisiana Weekly of New Orleans; Ernest Wright, organizer for the CIO and vice president of the Southern Negro Youth conference, also of New Orleans, and Mrs. Mazique of Washington, D. C.

Of importance were several recommendations to the war department. They embraced nine specific points: (1) the full integration of Negroes on a basis of equality in the every department of the armed forces the establishment of more ROTC units in Negro high schools and colleges; (2) formation of a volunteer mixed army unit for Negro and white soldiers as a first step toward eradication of all lines of racial discrimination; (3) issuance of a public statement by the war department on the treatment of Negro soldiers in the south to the end that they be accorded full respect for their military status and citizenship rights; (4) expansion of the opportunities which now exist for Negro youth to participate in the air corps, through expansion of the facilities which now exist on Negro college campuses and the admission of hundreds of Negro youth to all of the air corps training centers in the county; (5) rapid extension of the praiseworthy policy which the army has instituted for the acceptance of Negro soldiers in the officer candidate schools on the basis of complete equality with white soldiers; (6) establishment of the units of the Woman's Auxiliary Army corps from the very beginning on a non-segregated basis; (7) that the war department devise and execute plans for the more speedy induction into the armed forces of Negro youth; (8) that the undersecretary of war and other representatives of the war department and the U. S. army participate as speakers in special Victory Mobilization day exercises bein gsponsored by the SYNC in several large southern cities on July 4.

INTERVIEW BIDDLE JUN 1942

At the department of justice in a conference with Atty. Gen. Biddle it was suggested that a memorandum to local peace officials on the unusual wave of police brutality which is sweeping the country would be a great builder of morale in those areas where Negroes are being constantly mistreated by police; also a thorough investigation of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, which now are in full swing. Mr. Biddle promised to look into some of the phases of the program, but discussed at length the interference of the federal authorities with the local peace officers which is regarded as poor strategy by the attorney general.

From the department of justice, the group visited the department of agriculture where, escorted by Thomas N. Roberts of the personnel division, they were received by Asst. Sec. Grover Hill. One of the highlights of this visit was the urge to do something to tell farmers and sharecroppers, both white and colored, just what this war was about —to explain to them Vice President Wallace's stirring address on food being the vital issue of the war. Also it was suggested that the department do something about securing the volunteer enlistment of school children of high school and college ages to work on farms for the summer in an effort ro forestall any shortage of work in this field.

Secretary Hill expressed his appreciation for the visit and went into a detailed explanation of several points on which the delegates were not quite clear.

Robert Sessions of OPA was next visited and without waiting for the delegates to state their case, he waded into a question and answer discussion, touching on points which fortunately the delegation had included in its memorandum.

DISCUSS PRICES

These had to do with price fixing, sugar rationing and rent ceilings in the southern areas, particularly Birmingham and Louisiana. He dwelled at length on certain ideals of organization which the OPA hopes to institute whereby the Negro would not suffer from the usual discriminatory practices of the south.

However, in discussing the price ceilings, he was told that discrimination on account of race played a big part in the amount charged in Negro neighborhoods for staples. Mr. Sessions expressed surprise that this existed and attempted to say the reason probably was due to overhead in the conduct of the store.

In this he was interrupted by Miss Frances Williams, who is acting in an advisory capacity with OPA. She explained that it was the general practice and not the exception to the rule in every Negro neighborhood that Negroes paid higher prices for the commonest articles.

Mr. Burnham discussed the rental situation in his own Birmingham and cited examples of Negro tenants being evicted because they could not pay the rent raises required by the white owner, anxious to get a few more dollars for the shacks they rented Negroes.

Mr. Sessions admitted the OPA had little control over certain price ceilings in foods and said some 100,000 articles had to be fixed. Price ceilings were not universal, he stated, but varied according to the usual prices in the store. His advice in this matter was for the purchase to shop around until he found the best bargains.

Miss Williams injected an appreciative note in the discussion when she asked to be invited down to Birmingham for certain meetings planned by the congress.

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Members of the committee dwelled at length and stressed the need for trained Ngeroes in special spots; with Negroes the rest of the country could trust doing the job of disseminating information to the world at large on the aims and objectives of OFF.

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With this clearly in mind, the group fell into an easy and casual discussion of what they felt were some of the steps to be taken in informing the Negro people of the country of what is actually happening.

'NO SHADOW BOXING' JUN 1942

Their suggestions were cordially accepted by Lt. Bingham and liberally commented upon by Bell. They admitted that the suggestions presented by this group had merit and they would act on them accordingly as soon as written memoranda was received in the office.

Each member spoke and Mr. Wright of Louisiana was particularly effective when he insisted as he went from office to office, "we don't want any sidestepping of the issue, no shadow boxing or any of that stuff, we want action."

That the youth congress was ready to help and do its part in winning this all-out war effort was evident to every official contacted. No doubt was left in their minds that this was true and in every instance, delegates impressed the officials with their intelligence, earnestness and appreciation of what had been accomplished for Negroes. But they insisted and pointed out that much more could and should be done before the real democratic spirit would prevail.

On Friday, contracts were made with Sec. Knox of the navy and others.

Before leaving Washington the delegation met to summarize its findings and to get a general concensus of opinion on the outcome of the visits preparatory to reporting to the parent body, which in its last convention of more than 500 delegates at Tuskegee, ordered the group to Washington to present these claims.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

SNYC COMMITTEE TELLS FEDERAL OFFICIALS WHAT NEGRO YOUTH WANTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

JUN - 6 1942

Points Out That Police Brutality Toward Colored People Is Great Strain on Morale

NEGROES PAY HIGHER PRICES FOR FOOD

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JUN - 6 1942

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JUN - 6 1942

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Capital Gives Ear To Southern Young People

JUN 6 - 1942

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JUN 6 - 1942

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Dixie Unionists, Youth Blast Poll Tax Gov. Dixon

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 5.—Southern CIO leaders and Negro youth yesterday called upon the government to ban the Ku Klux Klan and investigate all cases of police brutality pointing to "men in high places," who seek to "block the win-the-war effort of the United Nations."

AUG 6 1942

In a letter to President Roosevelt, CIO leaders denounced Gov. Frank Dixon's defiance of Executive Order 8802 and the poll-taxer's open resistance to the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, condemned the recent wave of lynchings and attacks against Negro citizens in a letter to Attorney General Biddle stating that "the very boldness of these activities calls for a strong and speedy action. . . ."

AUG 6 1942

Referring to the widely-publicized statements of Governor Dixon, attorney Horace Wilkinson and Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, the letter pointed out that anti-Negro activity has not been limited to lawless mobs.

Burnham also urged an immediate investigation of the corrupt poll-tax system which keeps ten million Negroes and whites from the polls.

AUG 6 1942

Southern labor leaders who protested the Ku Klux views of Gov. Dixon were: Noel Beddow, southern regional director of the CIO; Bernard Borah, southern director of the National Council of Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers; Van D. Jones, Bessemer, Executive Board member of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Alton Lawrence, Bessemer, coordinator [illegible] organization, IUMMSWA; Frank Allen, Bessemer, international representative of the IUMMSWA, and Leo Kendrick, Powderly, secretary of the Red Ore Council, IUMMSWA.

AUG 6 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

BY M. S. STUART

SOME GROUP SHOULD HURRY THE PREPARATION OF SKILLED TALENT TO FILL JOB OPENINGS

BY REQUEST of some fine young people, this department has read, and found great interest in reading "Washington Memo", released by a Committee of Six appointed by The Southern Negro Youth Congress. This Committee met in Washington, D. C., the last week in May.

Beginning with quotations from a letter that may seem to be related to the objectives of this Committee in about the degree of a sixteenth cousin, and after meandering around eastwardly trying to travel westward, this effort may finally come within "calling distance" of the subject matter with which "Washington Memo," deals, or at least should deal.

Mr. Stuart

Magnanimous Resourcefulness

Here are the quotations: "I wish to express the appreciation of the Spaulding Award Committee for your consent to serve as one of the judges in making the Award for Achievement in business.

Due to War conditions and the generally unsettled state of affairs in every community, this year only one nomination for the Award has been received. Consequently, there is no competition and we will not have to call on our judges to serve."

Signed, G. W. Cox, Chairman,
Spaulding Award Committee,
Nat'l Negro Business League.

NOW you know that was so magnanimous of Mr. Cox to just "turn his imagination inside out," and strain its valves like that, trying to find some plausible excuse for this inexcusable economic apathy and lack of business ambition, to the paralyzing powers of which so many business race folks are apparently unresistingly submissive. This situation is not unlike far too many others in which the indifference of race followers is putting sincere leaders on "the spot."

BENEVOLENT ERROR

But tne dynamic chairman of the Award Committee is in benevolent error. It cannot here be conceded that there is yet a sufficient state of "unsettled affairs in every community" to cause the business elements of the race to lose interest in, or to be unambitious about, their businesses. The genial, farsighted Dr. C. C. Spaulding offered this Award because he recognized a deplorable lack of interest in business, on the part of such a large number of Negroes as to make it appear a racial fault inherent in the character. Statesmanlike, he did not just criticize and orally howl about it. He tried to do something about it. He is willing to spend his personal funds every year to try to stimulate commercial interest. It looks like something is amiss, when generosity is so poorly rewarded.

IT IS to be doubted that the number of business units competing for this Award has even been commensurate with the possibilities. With the number that could have competed.

UNDERSTANDABLE, YET BAD

The blunt fact sticking up in this situation is that no vigorous commercial consciousness has yet been awakened in the ranks of the race. Compare the statistics of Negro business with what 15,000,000 people ought to have . . . with what they would have to have if in a separate physical state, and you will be convinced of this truth. It must be said that there are several contributing factors that could be mentioned in mitigation, yet it is to be doubted if these have been sufficient to altogether absolve us of blame.

IT IS here that you may patch up a rather weak connection with the activities of the Committee of the Southern Negro Youth Congress and with the general objectives of the Congress.

DID NOT VISIT COMMERCE DEPT.

The Committee interviewed top different Governmental departments and agencies in Washington. Armed with agenda, pressure data and arguments, it contacted the Department of War, Navy Department, Department of Justice, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Department of Agriculture, Office of Price Administration, War Manpower Board, Office Of Facts and Figures and Office of Civilian Defense. Apparently a strong case was made out for the inclusion of race talent on an equitable basis in the work of these departments and agencies. Progress was probably made in the direction in which the Committee moved. But the point is about what the Committee did not do.

It is here stressed that the Committee did not contact the Department of Commerce, the Census Bureau, nor so far as appears, any agency from which information about the race's reservoir of trained talent might have been secured. Not the work of this Congress? Right. Not the type of work it has announced for itself. But are none of the organizations interested in race advancement, going to be concerned with having sufficient trained talent ready for the openings their energies are so nobly creating?

SUPPLY LIMITED

In the matter of stenographers and others commercially trained, and in the mechanical skills, it begins to appear now that the race will not be able to supply all that will be required. This, of course, is the result of a condition produced by injustice. No openings, training unnecessary. No trained talent, openings unnecessary.

BUT the Southern Negro Youth Congress is not here censured about this condition, only to the extent that all Negro organizations are responsible. The sole purpose here is to point out the necessity of doing something to promote interest in the commercial phases of race life. It is far more important that Negroes in large numbers be ready to fill the positions and work being made available in these times, than may appear from the financial and employment considerations involved. If advantages be taken now, one vicious custom will be destroyed, and a better one will ensue.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Enjoin Government To Investigate Southerners

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The recent statement issued by Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama in defiance of the execution of President Roosevelt's order on fair employment practices was condemned this week by southern labor leaders and the Southern Negro Youth Congress in letters of protest to the President and to Atty. General Francis Biddle.

The government was called upon to "hunt out and prosecute as giving aid and comfort to those who agitate, conspire and organize for disunity." Among the leaders included in making the demand were: Noel Beddow, CIO Southern regional director; Bernard Borah, Southern director of the National Council of Gas, Soke and Chemical workers; Van D. Jones, executive board member of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of America; Alton Lawrence, Frank Allen and Leo Kendrick, also of IUMMSWA.

The Southern Youth Congress called upon the federal government to t"take immediate action against those in our country who are in open revolt against the war policies that have been agreed upon by our national government."

It also condemned the recent wave of lynchings and directed attentionn of the anti-Negro activity encouraged in statements of Gov. Eugene Talmadge of George and Horace Wilkinson, a Birmingham attorney.

41-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Negro Youth Are Loyal Americans

(By WILLIAM PICKENS
For ANP)

IF I HAD EVER BEEN in doubt that Negro youth will have the common sense of their ancestors, I would have been corrected, or reassured, by the recent visit with the Southern Negro Youth confernce at Tuskegee Institute. I know that in the past those who were digging ditches for our type of society and government were working overtime among Negro youth.

"The "subservive" elements had got hold of a few of the youth, and that few kept up so much noise that one might have thought they were a million,—like the poor man who drained his pond, expecting to find one million sets of frog's-legs to take to the market, but finding only two frogs, one big one and one little one, who had together been making all the multitudinous noises.

JUST PEOPLE

But those youth at Tuskegee! They were just people, American colored peole, like the rest of us. Of cpcurse, I know that since the reorientation of the Communist-Fascist position in this war, the radiccals have shifted their directions somewhat and have not been working in the same old directions somewhat and as in the days of the famous "non-aggression pact." But these youth spoke their real meanings at Tuskegee and I listened, and learned. There were some of the radicals there, but they were so few that when they spoke they sounded not like a-million-in-a-pound but more like on-in-a-thousand.

Here are the three leading slogans of those youth, erected in the great Logan hall, and in the order in which those slogans were elevated:

"NEGRO YOUTH FIGHTING FOR AMERICA!"

"Freedom's Children, to Arms!"

"Ours Shall Be a Generation of Vitcory!"

Another thing they did, unasked: They took one hundred dollars out of their treasury and gave it to Mr. and Mrs. Conery Miller, parents of Dorie Miller, the Negro Pearl Harbor hero, with instructions that they hand the money to me at once for war savings bonds in the names of those happy parents. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had been brought from Waco, Texas, as guests of the youth.

A BIG GESTURE

Now, a hundred dollars is a small amount of money in the United States war effort, as money goes today,—but that gesture by these Negro Youth is a mighty big gesture.

The American Negro, as a whole is the most American human element in America. This is his country for which he will fight.—Yes, he has been and will be fighting to improve it, but he has common sense enough to understand that you cannot improve a thing if you allow somebody to destroy it first.

Dixie Youth Congress Has 3-Day Confab

People Voice

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.—The All-Southern Negro Youth Congress convened here April 17, 18, 19. Delegates and observers came from Oklahoma, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, Colorado, Pennsylvania; New York, the District of Columbia, and Kansas.

Messages of congratulations were sent by President Roosevelt, Wendel Willkie, Senator Pepper, Congressman Mitchell, Lord Halifax and the Panama Youth Council.

Highlights of the conference were the introduction of the parents of Dorie Miller, the presentation of the C. C. Spaulding award to Joe Louis, as youth of the year. Brigadier General B. O. Davis accepted the award for Louis whose army obligations prevented him from attending.

Paul Robeson, who was guest artist at the conference, spoke, saying, "None of us is safe until all of us are safe . . . there must not be a forgotten man among Negroes."

John Beecher, white southern field representative of FEPC, said that he was fully aware of existing discriminations in the South and cited as an example the state of Texas which has 12,000 white youths receiving free defense training, but only 233 Negroes.

People Voice

Questioned about Governor Talmadge's reputed statement that Negroes would not be allowed to work at the new bomber plant now being built in Georgia, Beecher stated that Talmadge had denied the statement, "but in any case it would be the Governor against the President if it came to a show down."

Hartford Knight, district representative of the United Mine Workers, stated he'd been told the War Production Board promises employment to 50,000 Negroes within the next threee months.

John Herrmann, white, international secretary of the Transport Workers of America, with headquarters in New Orleans, said 82 per cent of his New Orleans members are Negroes and that the TWA has 90 per cent of the trucking there under contract.

Off the record debate at the conference waxed stormy. The final conclusions reached were embodied in a statement that advocated strengthening of the armed forces "by the fullest utilization, training and promotion of Negro youth, without any discrimination, in all branches. . . ."

The delegates bitterly denounced Governor Talmadge, Senator Byrd of Virginia, Congressmen Cox and Smith of Georgia, Dies of Texas and Smith of Virginia; "phony" school courses offered to Negroes in national defense and the brutality of both military and civilian police.

They demanded that a campaign be started among poor whites to win their support for the anti-poll tax bill. A committee of 27 is to be appointed to lobby the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Navy Department, WPB, OFF, FEPC and other federal agencies for three days beginning May 20.

MISS LOVETTE WASHINGTON, vice president of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the Southern Negro Youth Congress presenting Paul Robeson with a bouquet of flowers on the occasion of Robeson's first visit to the deep South. The renowned artist appeared as singer and speaker at the cultural session of the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference at Tuskegee in April.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Youth Suggest July 4 As Mobilization Day

BIRMINGHAM.—July 4 was singled out at the historic Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference as Mobilization Day for Negro Americans throughout the South and the nation.

For we Negro Americans have a special reason for celebration and dedication on this Birthday of American Independence. We Negro Americans are determined to make every necessary sacrifice to defend our country, for America is ours. We have played no small part in its rich and progressive history.

With Peter Salem leading the way, 5,000 of our foreparents fought for her birth in the American Revolution. Two - hundred thousand fought with Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman to preserve our country as a union of free men in the Civil War. At every critical moment of our nation's history, we have stood fast to the cause of America-the cause of Freedom, the cause of Democracy and the dignity of Man.

And we are firm and united, ever conscious of the stake we have in this Anti-Hitler war and persistent in our petition for the right to share in its prosecution with equal dignity and advantage.

Therefore let us begin now to make preparations for the celebration of July 4 as Mobilization Day for Negro Youth to pledge their whole-hearted determination to work and fight that our country may remain an independent nation in which our generation may realize the goal of our fathers—the full blessings of Democracy.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Negro Youths Are Loyal Americans

MAY 9 - 1942

By WILLIAM PICKENS

If I had ever been in doubt that Negro youth will have the common sense of their ancestors, I would have been corrected, or reassured, by the recent visit with the Southern Negro Youth conference at Tuskegee institute.

I know that in the past those who were digging ditches for our type of society and government were working over time among Negro youth.

DR. PICKENS

The "subversive" elements had got hold of a few of the youth, and that few kept up so much noise that one might have thought they were a million, — like the poor man who drained his pond, expecting to find one million sets of frog's legs to take to the market, but finding only two frogs, one big one and one little one, who had together been making all the multitudinous noises.

But those youth at Tuskegee! They were just people, American colored people, like the rest of us. Of course, I know that since the reorientation of the Communist-Fascist position in this war, the radicals have shifted their directons somewhat and have not been working in the same old directions and as in the days of the famouse "non - aggression pact".

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MAY 9 - 1942

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Now a hundred dollars is a small amount of money in the United States war effort, as money goes today,—but that gesture by these Negro Youth is a mighty big gesture.

MAY 9 - 1942

The American Negro, as a whole, is the most American human element in America. This is his country for which he will fight. Yes, he has been and will be fighting to improve it, but he has common sense enough to understand that you cannot improve a thing if you allow somebody to destroy it first.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Keep Minds On Freedom, Noted Singer Urges

APR 21 1942

By MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Delegates to the Fifth All Southern Youth Congress were the most militant and aggressive youths in the entire South. Loudly and intelligently did they relate the problems of youth not only in the South but over the nation as a discussion centered on the efforts of the nation to gear itself to the war effort.

The problems of complete participation in the war effort was foremost on youth's mind. They wanted an end to discrimination in the army. Equal job opportunities. They eyed the farm as a logical topic when discussions waxed most heated.

Opening speakers were Dr. F. D. Patterson and Max Yergan, who offered greetings to the delegates and delivered sound approaches to youth being soundly absorbed into the American pattern.

APR 21 1942

Saturday morning on a stage replete with artistic conceptions of the Negro soldiers of 1776, 1861, 1942 and with the bright banners dabbled with "Freedom's Children to Arm" and "Ours shall be a generation of victory" Miss Esther Cooper and Mr. Louis Burnham gave reports on youth problems while the latter read also greetings from President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Also a response to the telegram sent by the youth conference.

Following the reports youth took the floor and gave fiery two minutes speeches. These were good and colorful.

APR 21 1942

Highlight of the meeting was the impromptu address of Paul Robeson who declared "If one wants freedom for one's people one must look at some way of attaining it." He declared, "We stand at a turn in history and America cannot enslave its million of black and whites.

Robeson urged us "To keep our minds on freedom" and declared "We must be a part of labor."

On the cultural side of the black people over the world, Robeson believes "African literature to be as fine as that of any other folks."

In the final session Sunday night Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis told the congress that he felt "racial distinctions should be eliminated from our body politics and we should think of all persons who constitute our citizenry as full citizens.

He advised youth delegates that "We must be patient, as long established customs cannot be changed overnight. We must continually look forward to fitting ourselves to the responsibilities of citizenship in order that we may enjoy the peace for which we fight."

"We must muster ourselves for a strenuous training program to enable us to contribute our full share toward victory as first-class fighting men in the theater of operations, as soldiers in the zone of interior, or as workers in the production field."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negro Youth And War

The Fifth All-Negro Youth Conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute April 18, 19 and 19. Negro youth and Negro youth leaders, will meet to discuss the means by which Southern Negro youth may participate more fully in the efforts of our nation today. The Negro youth's place in the armed forces, in industry, in civilian defense, agriculture and in the exercise of citizenship rights will be emphasized. It is important to underscore the keynote of this Southwide assembly of young Negroes, "opportunity." Negro youth, full of the zeal natural in the youth of any and all races, keenly seeks opportunities to make a place for itself in the battle the nation is waging. Negro youth well knows, too, that opportunity means responsibility. Here are a great many young people diligently making a great effort to have themselves used by their country.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Youth Congress Wants Help To Stop Southern Practice

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The united will and action of the Southern people, Negro and white, for victory in the Nation's war against Hitlerism, has received a serious and well-planned attack during the past 10-days.

Governor Frank Dixon, in challenging the authority of Executive Order 8802 and the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, repudiated the right of the federal government to pursue those democratic policies essential to the full mobilization of manpower in the war effort. Attorney Horace Wilkerson, Birmingham machine politician, in calling for an establishment of a "League for the preservation of white supremacy" fired the first gun in a campaign of incitement to violence against Negro citizens. Governor Eugene Talmage serves the same purpose in his threatening remark that all Negroes who don't like the way things are run in Georgia can "get out."

These men seek:

1. To prevent enforcement of Executive Order 8802, thus denying Negroes fair participation in war industry jobs;
2. To destroy the influence of the federal government in the conduct of the war, by narrowing the basis of support for the policies of the administration;
3. To destroy the morale and unity among Negroes and whites in the South;
4. To incite violence against 13,000,000 Negro citizens.

URGE TELEGRAMS

The Southern people, Negro and white, are working together for victory in the war against Hitlerism. They recognize this as the primary objective of all patriotic Americans. The vigorous action of Southerners of all races and classes is needed now! This threat to the war effort can be defeated if we will take the following action.

1. Send telegrams and letters protesting the statements of Governor Dixon to: President Roosevelt. Attorney General Francis Biddle. Dr. Malcolm MacLean, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

2. Put in a long-distance call to Attorney-General Biddle. Call for the action of the Department of Justice in thwarting the organization of Ku Klux Klan against Negroes. Try to speak to Mr. Biddle on a person-to-person call. If he is not available, speak to one of his staff associates.

The call need not be made by you as an individual. Members of your club or church organization, a group of friends, can all contribute small sums toward the expense of the call.

3. Get as many organizations as possible to adopt resolutions which will be forwarded to the President and the Attorney General.

4. See that your action gets into the daily and weekly papers. It is of primary importance that the masses of people realize that this anti-Negro campaign is not going unchallenged.

5. Notify this office immediately concerning your activities.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Youth Congress Committee Meets

NOV 14 1942

NOV 14 1942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 12—Dr. F. D. Patterson announced that November 15 has been set as the date of the first full meeting of the newly-elected Advisory board of the Southern Negro Youth congress. The board meeting will be held at Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga., at the same time of the regular meeting of the S.N.Y.C. National council.

Paul V. McNutt, director of the War Manpower Commission, has been invited to address a joint session of the Advisory board and National council, it was announced.

In addition to Dr. Patterson, who is the chairman, the Advisory board is composed of the following members:

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Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee institute, secretary; Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles college, Alabama; Jessie B. Blanton, Georgia; Dr. Charlotte H. Brown, president of Palmer Memorial institute, North Carolina; Mrs. H. C. Bryant, national board, YWCA, Alabama; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, Georgia; William Dinkins, president of Selma university, Alabama; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta university, Georgia; Roscoe Dungee, editor of Oklahoma Black Dispatch, Oklahoma; Miss Susie B. Elliot, dean of women, Howard university, D.C.; Dr. John M. Gandy, Virginia State college; Bishop B. G. Shaw, AME Zion church, Alabama; Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director of Atlanta School of Social Work, Georgia; Andrew Jackson Higgins, president of Higgins Industries, Inc., Louisiana; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Virginia Union university, Virginia; Albon L. Holsey, secretary of National Negro Business league, Alabama; Warren G. Horie, International board member, Transport Workers' union, Louisiana; Dr. D. V. Jemison, president of National Baptist Convention, Inc., Alabama; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of Department of Social Sciences, Fisk university, Tennessee; James E. Kelly, grand secretary, I. B. P. O. E. of W., Alabama; Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, dean of Hampton institute, Virginia; Alton Lawrence, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Alabama; Dr. M. MacLean, president of Hampton institute, Virginia; Dr. S. D. Redmond, Mississippi; Mrs. Eudora Richardson, Virginia; Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina State college.

NOV 14

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Youth Head Asks Full War Effort

ATLANTA.—Calling upon Negro youth to "devote their talents, energies and life's blood to the job of building a free world and a free South for generations ahead," Esther V. Cooper, executive secretary, Southern Negro Youth Congress, keynoted the opening of a joint advisory board-national council meeting of that organization held at Atlanta University November 15.

Miss Cooper pointed to the need of developing maximum national unity in support of the Allied drive in Africa. She declared:

NOV 28 1942

"Now that our country has taken the offensive, this gigantic struggle can no longer seem remote to us. Already Negro lads are in the thick of the fighting. The offensive launched by our armies in North Africa serves to emphasize the urgent need for putting an early end to all barriers which hamper full participation of Negro youth in the nation's war effort."

OUTLINES PROGRAM

The Youth Congress executive challenged young people not to fight their battles alone, but to "unite in a solid phalanx for victory." She outlined five major objectives of the organization in the present period:

- education of youth on the issues of the war and mobilizing them behind the Commander-in-Chief for victory over the axis;
- breaking down all barriers to full participation in the war effort and full citizenship status;
- imparting a world-wide rather than a narrow sectional or racial point of view.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Young People's Socialist League Has 10-Point Anti-Jim Crow Program

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Reporting on the Young People's Socialits league which held its regular meeting in Chicago recently, the Socialist party announces plans for the members in war time. After carefully analyzing one of America's most vital problems, discrimination, the following program of demands was adopted:

1. Passage of laws to put teeth in the FEPC program, and their enforcement.

2. Provision of extensive facilities for the training of Negroes in skilled jobs.

3. Provision of inexpensive housing for Negroes and whites that conforms to healthful standards of living as outlined by the department of agriculture.

4. Provision for equality in education, elimination of racial barriers against advission to schools; elimination of the overcrowding and poor conditions which local governments permit in the schools in Negro neighborhoods.

5. Passage of a strong anti-lynching law.

6. Passage of the Geyer-Pepper Anti-Poll Tax bill.

7. Abolition of discrimination in the armed services.

8. Abandonment of racial discrimination by such unions as have not yet followed the example of the progressive unions, where workers unite without regard of race, color or creed.

9. Abolition of the radical segregation of human blood by the Red Cross.

10. Abandonment of the principle of white supremacy and cooperation in the struggle for freedom in India.

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S. N. Y. C.

Youth Congress Spurs Petition And Membership Drive

AUG 29 1942
Birmingham, Ala.
Weekly Review

The very spirited meetings were held on Sunday last, as sponsored by the Southern Negro Youth Congress incident to their drive for 10,000 signatures to be sent to the President of the United States and 5,000 memberships. At the meeting held in the Masonic Temple (B'ham).

When all the signatures are collected, they will be taken to Washington by the outstanding campaign workers and presented to responsible government officials.

AUG 29 1942

The SNYC is attempting to secure an audience with President Roosevelt or Vice President Wallace for the group that will make the trip to Washington.

Declaring that the news that General McArthur has recently decorated three Negro soldiers with the Soldier Medal for bravery is symbolic of the great contribution which Negro youth is making to the nation's life and death struggle against Hitlerism, the SNYC called today for the nation to halt the new reign of terror which has been unleashed against the Negro people, which threatens every aspect of the war effort.

In a letter addressed to Commander-in-Chief Roosevelt, the SNYC pointed out that Negro young men and women can be depended on for an all-out sacrificial effort at this critical moment. It further stated, "that the fortunes of the Allies depend on complete unity among the natons fighting Hitler and within the United Nations."

AUG 29 1942

"In light of this great requirement", the letter further stated, "that the fortunes of the Allies depend on complete unity among the highlight of the gathering was the masterful discourse by Dr. James E. Jackson, Jr., who spoke very eloquently on "Threats to National Unity," in which he related very interesting experiences of his recent trip to Washington, Richmond and other points. Mr. Louis Burnham, Organizational Secretary was Master of Ceremonies, with the Rev. Leroy Mixon delivering the Benediction.

AUG 29 1942

At the meeting held in Fairfield. it was disclosed that leaders in that area, had organized the "block system" of canvassing for memberships and signatures to be sent to the President. Miss Lucile Lewis leads the effort with ten memberships with Miss Maenett Steele being a close second. Officers of the Fairfield Campaign Committee are: Mr. Vollie Foster, Chairman; Miss Lucile Lewis Secretary; Mr. Joe T. Denson, Treasurer. The goal in the Fairfield has been set for 250 members and 500 signatures to the President. Three members of the Committee who are going to join Uncle Sam's armed forces on August 31, pledged to spend their last week before going to camp in soliciting memberships and signatures. Members already have begun canvassing the community for suitable quarters for a youth center, which the SNYC plans to establish at the conclusion of the present campaign.

AUG 29 1942

In Bessemer, on Thursday, Aug. 20, a committee of 15 members was established under the leadership of Mr. Ned Wilson. This committee set for itself similar goals to those set up by the Fairfield group and are determined to come out ahead in good natured rivalry that exists between the the nations fighting Hitler and within the United Nations.

"In light of this great requirement," the letters further stated, "we deplore the actions of Governor Dixon of Alabama, Governor Talmage of Georgia and Attorney Horace Wilkerson of Birmingham, whereby they endorse the slogan of "white supremacy" which is fascist in nature and incite violence against 13,000,000 patriotic citizens. These gentlemen flout federal policies essential to the successful conduct of the war. They give aid to the enemy."

AUG 29 1942

The letter further called upon Chief Executive "to take decisive steps now, to scotch the revival of the Ku Klux Klan and to vigourously prosecute all actions which violate the constitutional rights of the Negro soldier and citizen."

Southern Negro Tired, of 'Traditional Pattern'

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.

By Abner W. Berry

Louis Burnham, dynamic young secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, is in town and had some comment to make on the developments there.

SEP 15 1942

Mr. Burnham, who has lived in Birmingham for the past two years believes that the defeat of Talmadge in the Georgia primaries will have favorable repercussions on the struggle for the democratic rights of the Negroes throughout the south. "The Negro people," he commented, "will breathe freer as a result of Talmadge's defeat, not that we have won a friend in Arnall (Talmadge's primary opponent) but that at least the spearhead of official Negro baiting has been turned."

Mr. Burnham told a detailed story of terror unleashed on the Negroes following the rabid blasts of Talmadge and Wilkinson. Rumors were spread that there was to be a Negro uprising and whites were urged to arm. Negroes were forced to stand in buses giving their seat in the Jim Crow section to white passengers. Bus drivers were armed to better enforce their galling orders. Negro soldiers were singled out for bad treatment on the pretext of being 'uppity.'

URGES GOV'T ACTION

SEP 15 1942

"If the Federal government would take a more resolute stand, backing up the labor movement and the Negroes, it would be relatively easy to isolate the minority who lead these terroristic movements," Mr. Burnham observes.

Discussing the demands of the southern Negroes and at what point a "minimum agreement" could be reached, he said: "The Negro is tired of the traditional pattern of south. The traditional pattern in plain terms means police brutality, no economic opportunity poor showing and the degrading acceptance of 'white supremacy.'

Essential demands were listed by Mr. Burnham as the program of the Southern Negroes:

1. The right to work in all industries, at all jobs, with seniority rights.

SEP 15 1942

2. Equal rights in transportation disarm the bus drivers.

3. Full protection for Negro soldiers.

4. End police brutality and enforce equality before the law.

5. The right to vote in primaries and free of the poll tax.

6. The enforcement of all constitutional guarantees by the federal government.

These were demands for democratic rights which, in his opinion, could not be compromised.

Mr. Burnham thinks that we would be simple-minded to look upon Wilkinson as a 'misguided patriot! as some liberals are inclined to do. Wilkinson is connected with northern subversive groups and already they are circulating membership cards in the so-called **"Alabama Woman's Democratic Club, Inc."** The members of this outfit make the following pledge:

"I believe in white people making the laws for the citizens of Alabama.

SEP 15 1942

"I am opposed to white children and Negro children attending the same schools.

"I am opposed to white people and Negroes being seated together on street cars or public places.

"I am opposed to white girls working under Negro supervision in government offices."

A copy of this card appears in the current issue of the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City Negro newspaper.

Here is the organizational side of the rantings of Wilkinson and the outright divisive propaganda which has been pumped throughout the nation from Birmingham.

WARNS LIBERALS

Mr. Burnham warns those liberals who would shush-shush the Negro question in the South until after the war that to do so today is to abdicate the democracy for which we fight in favor of reactionary bourbonism; it is to make a bridge for our enemy to our rear."

What he means by teaching the white masses is illustrated with a story credited to Roscoe Dungee, editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch.

SEP 15 1942

Mr. Dungee was accosted by a white Arkansan for money. "Why are you so far from Arkansas?" the Negro editor asked.

"You see," said the white farmer, "down my way the big fellows are hiring only Negroes 'cause they caint figger, and there's nothin' for us white laborers to do," "Well," came back Dungee, "Now the Negro's been kept from figuring but he can work; you have been able to figure and can't work. Don't you think that those who can work should get together with those who can figure and straighten out things? The white laborer agreed.

And when that happens in hundreds of thousands of cases, when there is a mass awakening growing out of the fight against backwardness, thinks Mr. Burnham, the South will come into its own.

LOUIS BURNHAM

Link Dixon-Talmadge Drive to Lynchings

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, Oct. 19.—In a sharply worded letter to Attorney General Francis Biddle, the Southern Negro Youth Congress today called upon the Department of Justice to reply to the challenge presented by the lynching of two Negro children and a Negro adult in Mississippi "with the swiftest and most demonstrative justice." The letter charged the lynching was the inevitable results of the agitation of the white supremacists and also called for an investigation of ex-Governor Talmadge's new organization, "Vigilantes, Inc."

"Another outrage against Negro Americans has taken place in Mississippi," the letter stated. "Another blow has been dealt to the war unity of Negro and white patriots of the South. Again the cold-blooded mob murder of innocents at the hand of a despicable band of Hitlerite white supremacists has supplied the incident for a full-over propaganda campaign by the Axis to alienate the colonial allies of the United Nations.

"The lynching of two 14-year old Negro children, Charlie and Ernest Green, is not only a foul murder but a dastardly crime against our country's unity and war effort. The lynchers rope which hung these innocent lads cuts into the cause of the United Nations. The dangling forms of these lynched children has cast a shadow upon our Atlantic Charter in the eyes of the billion colored people who are our allies.

"We call upon you, the Attorney General of a great nation at war for freedom, to reply to this challenge to our national honor, our unity; this act of terror against 13,000,000 Negro Americans—with the swiftest and most demonstrative justice. Nothing less than the death penalty for the murderers can atone for this horrible deed, our national shame.

"Let this political crime against our cause be the warning for the Department of Justice to more resolutely move against the several bands of anti-Negro terrorists who still freely operate in the South. The ex-Governor of Georgia, Eugene Talmadge, defeated at the polls, now seeks to maintain his fascist-like control over the State through the organization of a disguised Ku Klux Klan, entitled 'Vigilantes, Inc." This man, and Governor Dixon of Alabama, who rants against poll-tax abolition and violetes Executive Order 8802, and one Horace Wilkinson who has initiated a 'League for White Supremacy'—these men are Hitler's friends. They are the enemies of our country. We must smash the Ku Klux Klan, the League for White Supremacy and all similar fascist groupings before more of their foul fruit dangle from the trees of America to the irreparable detriment of the cause of victory and the stature of full citizenship . . . when we volunteer for the navy, when we join in the scrap collection campaigns, when—in such organizations as the SNYC—we fight for the employment of the manpower and womanpower of Negroes in our great war industries, we can have the greatest confidence that our sacrifices will bring to our nation and our race rich and immediate rewards."

In Secretary Burnham's speech he described the mischevious effect which the general disfranchisement of the southern people by the poll-tax system was having on national unity and morale, and the audience unanimously adopted a resolution for the immediate passage of the Geyer-Pepper anti-poll tax bills.

Burnham pledged that "with the passage of anti-poll tax and other enabling legislation our generation will not shrink from the proud responsibility which will be ours to vote the Dixie demagogues and Negro-haters out of voice once and for all."

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

OCT 31 1942

Alabamians Talk Against Poll Tax

FAIRFIELD, Ala.—An audience of some 200 young people met in Fairfield HS last Sunday and applauded participants in this industrial town's first Youth Victory Rally. Presented by the Fairfield Youth Council of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, the program featured speeches by Chief Petty Officer J. Henry Smith, US Navy; Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College; Esther Robinson, principal of Fairfield Elementary School, and Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Stressing the democratic charter of the "Peoples War" against the axis, Chief Petty Officer Smith declared:

OCT 31 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Youth Congress Advisory Board Will Meet Here

NOV 3 - 1942

Paul V. McNutt Is Expected To Address Body

NOV 3 - 1942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Tuskegee, Alabama.—(S N S)—Dr. F. D. Patterson announced Monday that November 15 has been set as the date of the first full meeting of the newly elected Advisory Board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. The Board meeting will be held at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, at the same time of the regular meeting of the S.N.Y.C. National Council.

Paul V. McNutt, director of the War Man-Power Commission, has been invited to address a joint session of the Advisory Board and National Council, it was announced. The Board meeting is expected to devote its major attention to the question of war industrial training and placement of Negro young men and women.

In addition to Dr. Patterson, who is the chairman, the Advisory Board is composed of the following members.

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